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2 September 1982

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

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NATIONAL BUDGET REVIEWED

BK180200 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 17 Aug 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] In this program, the Australian Government's budget for 1982-83. With me in our Melbourne studios to discuss the budget--the seventh brought down by the Fraser government--is business analyst (Peter Sterling). In Canberra, (John Lombard) will be looking at the political ramifications of the budget, and from Sydney (Richard Andrews) will give us details of defense and foreign aid spending.

The budget appears to represent something of a change of direction for the government with less emphasis than in previous years in fighting inflation and in reducing the government's budget deficit. There were suggestions before the budget that it would be framed with one eye on an early federal election, and the budget speech by the treasurer, Mr Howard, will do little to end such speculation.

It was a budget with a lot to offer the ordinary taxpayer, with the tax rate on incomes up to \$20,000 being reduced, a rebate brought in to cushion the effect of high interest rates on home mortgages and an increase in the allowance paid to families with children. Offsetting this were increases in excise on beer and cigarettes and a 2.5 percent rise in sales tax as part of a move to shift the taxation base from direct to indirect taxes. As a consequence of these changes, income tax will rise this year by only 10 percent, while revenues from sales tax will jump by 27 percent and excise revenue by 21.3 percent.

The net effect, according to the government, will be to leave the average income earner some \$17 a week better off than before the budget. But while the government has juggled its revenue base, on the expenditure side outlays rose by 13.9 percent. Defense spending was up by 11.8 percent, education rose by 13.5 percent, health was 16 percent higher while social security and welfare jumped by 15.4 percent to reach \$13,272 million or some 28.2 percent of all expenditure.

Housing has received special attention with welfare housing assistance to rise by 27 percent, enabling more houses to be constructed for low income families. Additional money will be made available to first home buyers and the government seems hopeful that its scheme to subsidize interest will encourage more people to build houses and to improve the position of the housing industry.

In his budget speech, Mr Howard described the current problems affecting the Australian economy and said the international recession was hitting the economy hard.

(Peter Sterling), to what extent was the budget designed to deal with those problems? [Begin recording] Well, clearly it recognizes that the Australian economy is in difficulty that can't be solved by the sort of action that the government has taken in the past. Inflation is still identified as a major problem but along with that is identified the overall lack of growth in the economy.

Up until the last 6 months, the economy had been expanding. Now with the international recession tightening demand for Australian products and with investment and consumption tailing off because of high interest rates, and a lack of business confidence, the conditions have changed. Mr Howard recognized that by saying that this budget was the most difficult to frame that the government had encountered. The budget papers, in fact, present a very bleak picture for the next 12 months. Instead of last year's growth of just over 2 percent--by no means high growth in itself--this year's growth is expected to be zero. In other words, the economy won't expand at all. Business profits will continue to be squeezed, consumption is expected to grow in real terms by only about 1 percent, exports will grow only by a small amount, so the picture is of an economy which is stuck in a no growth position. Under these circumstances, the government has opted to try and give a small stimulus to the economy through some tax cuts for low income earners coupled with several other forms of assistance designed to help mainly the low-to-middle income families whose living standards have been badly hit by inflation and by high interest rates on their home loans. In other words, the government's main pre-occupation of controlling demand through smaller and smaller deficits has been modified. In fact, in this budget, the deficit has been increased by about \$1,000 million, although almost half of that high deficit will be spent overseas.

One big problem confronting the government remains inflation, which is still sticking at around the 10 percent mark despite the recession, and despite the fact that Australia's international trading partners are finding their inflation rates falling.

[Question] Has the government changed its basic economic strategy in this budget?

[Answer] Well, Mr Howard expressly denied that there had been any fundamental change, and it is a fact that it appears to be more a modification of existing policy than a complete change of policy. I think the government has recognized that it is useless to try and squeeze inflation out of the current economy by using their traditional tactic of expanding spending at a slower rate than receipts, that is, the income they collect. Instead, they have temporarily reversed that and are increasing expenditure by 13.9 percent while the income will rise this year by only 11.3 percent. There is no statement in this budget about the desirability of small government. Outlays, in fact, as a percentage of gross domestic product, will rise this year from 27.9 percent to 28.7 percent.

what the government appears to be attempting is to switch their emphasis from demand management of inflation to seeking some sort of accommodation with the trade union movement. Next month, the trade unions will hold a special conference to discuss their attitude to wage fixing. I think this budget has been designed to try and win the unions over to get some sort of understanding about wage restraint.

Mr Howard appears to solve two problems at once. By reducing taxes and increasing assistance for the low to middle income earners, the government can argue that it has increased the real disposable income of trade unionists. In fact, Mr Howard suggested that the typical wage earner would be about \$17 a week better off as a result of this budget.

This seems to allow some scope for getting some agreement with the unions to restrain wage rises. Secondly, by concentrating these benefits in the lower wage bracket, the government seems to be aiming at a mild stimulus to the economy. Low income earners spend most of their income. They save very little, so any increase in their disposable incomes will flow through to retail sales fairly quickly.

But the treasurer did say that even with stimulus consumption would expand only by a small amount this year, and despite the package of measures designed to assist the home building industry, new housing construction will actually fall by more than 3 percent. So the budget measures will merely soften the blow.

[Question] So, the budget then is designed for an economy that is virtually in recession?

[Answer] Well, Mr Howard referred to recession only when talking about the international economy, but I think it's fair to say that the government is trying to do no more than hold the line. The economy won't grow this year on its own figures and that's bad news for unemployment, with the number of unemployed expected to rise by 70,000 to just under 400,000. (End recording)

(Richard Andrews) In Sydney, can you tell us what the budget has to say about foreign aid?

[Begin recording] Well, in a budget very much focused on bread and butter issues for Australians, there are no great surprises in foreign aid; in fact, one could say to a large extent it's a case of charity begins at home. Anyway, the budget provides a total of \$713 million for foreign aid and while that's an increase of \$72 million over last year's expenditure, there is not much difference in real terms if inflation is taken into account.

Once again, the major is on assisting countries in our region, and Papua New Guinea remains the largest single recipient of Australia's aid allocation with a 40 percent slice of the cake.

however, we are also going to see the expansion of a number of regional and technical cooperation programs which Australia has developed jointly with the governments of ASEAN--the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

In addition, Canberra says important programs involving several South Asian and African countries as well as China will continue to grow. But looking more closely, almost three quarters of Australian aid over the next year will be distributed on a bilateral basis, in other words, assistance provided to a specific developing country. So what we're looking at is \$544 million spent on technical projects, food aid, education, disaster relief and so on. The rest of the money will be spent on multilateral aid, that includes allocations to international aid bodies, such as the United Nations, refugee relief and regional projects.

One feature of this year's budget will be familiar to those who followed events at the South Pacific forum earlier this month in New Zealand. Speaking in Rotorua, Prime Minister Fraser outlined a substantial increase in Australian aid to the Pacific region. And today, the budget reaffirmed the planning figure of \$300 million over a 5-year period beginning in 1983.

At this stage, it might be worth putting this whole area of Australia's foreign aid into some kind of international context.

Some of the nongovernment aid agencies have criticized Australia because it is one of the developed countries which has not reached the aid target set down by the union nations. That target is 0.7 percent of the Gross National Product, and the criticism is likely to continue as Australia's contribution this year remains below the target and continues the trend of hovering around the 0.5 percent mark. That puts us well below Scandinavia, France and the Netherlands. But on the other hand, our proportional contribution is significantly higher than Japan's. It's just about Canada's and we're twice as generous as America in per capita terms. Of course, just how effective all that aid is going to be is another matter.

But if we're going to talk about spending money, let's turn to defense where the figures jumped from \$700 million to more than \$4,600 million [figures as heard]. That's almost a 12 percent increase on last year's defense budget and is in line with the government's policy of increasing in real terms defense spending. But despite the huge amount involved, Mr Howard gave few spending details in his speech, saying the defense minister would elaborate later this year.

However, what we do know is that there are already a variety of defense projects in the pipeline and these include the development of a trainer aircraft, fighter program, communications projects, patrol boats and dockyard modernization.

However, Mr Howard announced no big item purchases. So presumably what complicated this aspect of defense is the British Government's recent decision not to sell its aircraft carrier, the Invincible, to Australia. You recall that earlier this year, the Australian Government decided to buy the Invincible as a replacement for the ageing HMAS Melbourne. But Britain decided to hang on

to the Invincible after its successful service in the Falklands battle with Argentina. But that decision means that Australia now has to reexamine this whole area of its defense policy. And as we know, other budget matters have overshadowed this issue. [End recording]

And now to Canberra and our political correspondent (John Lombard). (John), to what extent has this budget been framed with an early federal election in mind?

[Begin recording] I'm pretty sure that that is what the government does have in mind, and certainly the odds seem to have shortened. The government hopes it to be a popular budget because it is aimed primarily at those people hardest hit by the recession--those of the low- and middle-income earners. But what I think will be crucial, will be the results of a survey, I understand, that the Liberal Party of Mr Fraser's government is going to conduct in the next 24 hours or so. This is being done to gauge the public's reaction to the budget. And if it's a favorable response, I rather fancy Mr Fraser will be settling a date immediately.

[Question] If there is to be an election, when will it be?

[Answer] He could have an election on September the 18th, but that's a very short time space, and Mr Fraser would need to announce the election this week.

Elections are held on Saturdays in Australia and he can't have one on the 25th of September because there is the Australian rules football final in Melbourne. Then, there are the Commonwealth games in Brisbane with the Queen coming from England to close the games, and after that there's an important Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting to be held in Fiji. So the next practical date, if he doesn't go for the 18th of September, is either the end of October or early November.

[Question] Yes. Of course, some of our listeners might wonder why a football match would hold up an election, but Australian rules football in Victoria and South Australia, and in Western Australia is something of a religion. Does Mr Fraser have reasons for asking the governor general to dissolve parliament?

[Answer] Yes, he can go to the governor general and say that he has a number of bills that have already been refused passage by the Senate. Now, with the two houses of parliament--the Senate and the House of Representatives--all legislation has to go through both houses. There are three bills that have been rejected by the Senate twice, and this gives him grounds to go to the governor general and ask for a double dissolution of both houses of parliament. And this, I think, is likely.

[Question] How then, should Mr Fraser decide to call an early election, so you see the chances of his ruling Liberal-National Party coalition?

[Answer] It's very difficult to say because Mr Fraser is a very careful and a very shrewd politician and he will not go into an election if he thinks he might lose it. So, given that Mr Fraser will be calling an election, and it will be an election that he believes he can win. [sentence as heard] Now the problem is that he has a 21-seat majority in the House of Representatives

which has 125 members. But there are more than a dozen seats that would fall to the opposition Labor Party on a swing of less than 2 percent. The problem at the moment is that the latest opinion polls show the Labor Party to have a lead of about 3 or 5 percentage points. On that sort of poll, the Labor Party would win the election. But it should also be noted that usually, during election campaigns, the Liberal-National country Party coalition have tended to pick up votes.

[Question] What do you think would be the major grounds that might prompt the prime minister to call an early election?

[Answer] I think it's probably contained in Mr Howard's concluding remarks when he talks about the economic outlook for the next year. For some time now, economists and the government's advisers have been telling the prime minister how much worse the recession is going to get in Australia, and Mr Howard gave a big impetus to that line of thinking.

He said it was difficult to see any real growth in Australia in the coming year. He forecast that farm production would actually fall, he predicted that unemployment, which is already running at just under 7 percent--which means there's about 460,000 Australians without a job--he predicted that unemployment would get worse. He also said inflation looked like continuing at just under the present 11 percent. But perhaps most seriously of all, Mr Howard held out little hope that interest rates would fall and it's the high interest rates that have hit the home buyer and this has really affected the low- and middle-income earners. [End recording]

CSO: 4220/286

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

TESTING F/A-18--The Defense Department says the aviation and electronic industries will need a A\$56 million facelift to cope with Australia's new tactical fighter--the F/A-18. In a submission to the parliamentary standing committee on public works, the department said the government aircraft factories and the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation at Fishermans Bend in Melbourne do not have the technology to test the fighter's engines. The hearing was told that the joint American-Australian development of the airplane will be a massive boost for the avionics and electronic industries. The Australian involvement in the F/A-18 manufacture and maintenance will generate contracts valued at about A\$560 million. [Text] [BK121229 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Aug 82]

CSO: 4220/286

NATION'S DELEGATE SPEAKS AT ECOSOC MEETING

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Geneva July 18--Bangladesh reiterated at the Economic and Social Council its commitment to the launching of the global negotiations for the establishment of the new international economic order without further delay reports BSS.

This was stated here on Wednesday last by Ambassador Mr M. Sultan Permanent representative of Bangladesh and leader of Bangladesh delegation to the second regular session of 1982--of the Economic and Social Council.

He said that world economic crisis had attained unparalleled dimension bearing grave consequences for the already hard-hit economies of the developing countries.

Exports from developing countries were most adversely affected yesterday not only from the contraction of demand in the industrialised countries but also from a variety of protectionist measures imposed on them. Their economic growth and activity had been further hindered by insufficiency of multilateral concessional flow for development high interest rates with grow burden of their external indebtedness obstacles to their access to international capital markets stiffening of the conditionality of financial and technical assistance and deliberate manipulation of prices of raw materials.

Mr Sultan said developing countries were exposed to protectionist policies not only in trade but also in aid where trying practices were becoming increasingly burdensome.

The Bangladesh representative said that the flow of resources available from multilateral financial institutions had reduced at a time when significant improvement development assistance both in qualitative and quantitative terms was called for.

He said that Bangladesh believed that the present unjust international economic system required structural reforms which could only result through the comprehensive and integrated round of global negotiations with participation of all countries.

CSO: 4220/7702

PLAN TO REMOVE CORRUPT DISTRICT OFFICIALS REPORTED

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The corrupt chairman and members of the Union Parishads are likely to be replaced soon.

According to a highly-placed source in the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the corrupt and dishonest chairmen and members of the Union Parishads will be replaced by the persons of good reputation and sound background through nomination by the relevant authorities.

The Ministry in a recent directive asked the district authorities to make lists of the corrupt Union Parishad chairmen and members.

The vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal will also be filled in, it is learnt.

This action of the Government, a competent official source told this correspondent, is a part of its drive to clean the administration at the lowest level before holding of election to the Union Parishads next year.

It may be mentioned that the term of the existing Union Parishad chairmen and members expired last February.

However, following the changeover in March the Government initially decided to dissolve the present Union Parishads and form new UPs with the persons to be nominated by the Government.

The Thana Circle officers (Development) were entrusted with the responsibility to collect names of the suitable person in consultation with the thana police officers and an investigation agency was asked to scrutinize their eligibility for nomination to the posts of chairmen and members of the Union Parishads.

But later the idea was dropped because of opposition to the move by some ministers who advocated retention of the existing Union Parishads till holding of new election.

CSO: 4220/7705

CONCERN OVER INDIAN ANTI-BANGLADESH PROPAGANDA NOTED

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 26 Jul 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] India has started a fresh round of propaganda against Bangladesh over the last few weeks after a conspicuous lull for a certain period. And this time the campaign has been based on alleged complicity of the Bangladesh Government with the Mizo issue.

It is learnt that the Government of Bangladesh has taken note of the Indian propaganda with deep concern.

The diplomatic offensive against Bangladesh by India has been launched at a time when the Indian Government has stepped up its military operations in Mizoram.

The armed forces of India are reported to have begun inflicting crushing blows to the Mizo insurgency following the failure of the talks between Mizo rebel leader Laldenga and the Indian Government in New Delhi earlier this year.

Indian Army officials disclosed while talking to a group of journalists in Calcutta on July 12 that they had arrested 520 members of the Mizo National Front (MNF) throughout the current year and the number of arrests made during the two weeks before July 12 was 130.

The intensified military operations as evident from the massive arrests of Mizos revealed by the Indian Army officers have meanwhile stirred up the flame of insurgency in the area.

According to the Indian Army officers, the rebel Mizos also murdered 13 civilians and created a panic in Mizoram. Consequently, they said, about 1000 civilians fled from the Indian state.

The Indian Army officers also alleged the influx of the insurgent Mizos from across the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts and the tri junction of Tripura, Bangladesh and Mizoram.

An official of the Bangladesh Government described the Indian charge as absurd and baseless. He said that the motive behind the charge was, on one hand, to cover up its military operations in the area and on the other, put pressure on the Bangladesh Government for political gains.

CSO: 4220/7703

MINISTER TELLS BENEFITS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 29 Jul 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Finance Minister A.M.A. Muhith said on Wednesday that the special programme drawn up by the Government for agricultural and rural development will generate new employment opportunities and help increase production in the country.

In an interview with ENA, he said the Government has taken positive steps and provided definite incentive for investment in the private sector and taken up firm programme for the public sector. These measures, he thought, will bring the economy in right gear.

Answering a question the Finance Minister admitted that the country plunged into what he called deep recession showing low investment and stagnant economic activity. He sounded a note of optimism that various fiscal and monetary measures will enable the country to pick up momentum in the economic field in a couple of months.

Replying to another question he said that the import programme, despite financial constraint will help promote capacity utilisation of the industry.

Mr Muhith said that there was no longer any credit squeeze in the country and stated that the banks have been advised to carry on their activities normally. He said that steps have been taken to simplify procedure to get better services from the banks.

The Finance Minister said his ministry was now looking into various recommendations on reorganisation and operational changes and hoped to give decision on these issues soon. Once these issues are resolved he said it will be possible to bring about overall improvement in the banking sector.

Mr Muhith said the Government had taken up all possible steps to generate increased domestic resources and hoped that the results would be forthcoming gradually.

Mr Muhith said that the whole range of pledges made at the Aid Group meeting will be fulfilled and indicated that some additional commitment of economic assistance are expected from various sources. He pointed out that Japan, Canada and the United States already made additional aid for foodgrains.

On the IMF assistance the Finance Minister disclosed that the Government will now negotiate for a fresh programme for balance of payment support to Bangladesh. The Government will not pursue Extended Fund Facility (EFF) programme of SDR for 800 million dollars as the conditions now prevailing are very different from those assumed two years ago at the time of negotiations for the EFF, he added.

He said the Government has already made a request to the IMF for Compensatory Financing Facility (CFF) to meet country's requirements.

Mr Muhith expressed the hope that the IMF would soon take decision in favour of Bangladesh.

CSO: 4220/7710

PLAN FOR 1982-1983 EMPHASIZES PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] About 53 per cent of the total allocations in the Annual Development Programme (ADP) for the year 1982-83 has been earmarked for the projects directly related to productive sectors. Out of the total ADP outlay of taka 2700 crore an amount of taka 1428 crore will be spent for those projects.

Taka 862 crore has been allocated for agriculture-based projects. Out of the total ADP outlay taka 2125 crore has been earmarked for the 534 crore projects out of the total ADP projects of 1128.

Highest priority has been given to the agricultural sector in the current year's ADP. An amount of Taka 393 crore has been allocated for the farm sector out of which taka 368 has been earmarked for the core projects in this sector. Taka 309 crore has been allocated for industries sector rural development and development boards taka 116 crore, flood control, water resources taka 352 crore power development taka 273 crore, transport sector has been allocated taka 368 crore, mass communication and T and T taka 86 crore, housing taka 137 crore, education sports and culture taka 114 crore, health and population control taka 146 crore and social welfare and manpower taka 32 crore. An amount of taka 140 crore has been allocated for the projects taken up by the local government at district and thana level.

The main characteristics of the current year's ADP is that although the total outlay is almost the same as that of last year core programme has been taken up in the current year for completion of the most of the projects in the productive sectors.

CSO: 4220/7711

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY EVICTING HINDU FAMILIES

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 23 Jul 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] New Delhi, July 22--The exodus of Bangladesh minorities into India is likely to gather momentum, it is feared, if the martial law regime continues its current campaign to evict Hindus from their property.

Eviction notices are being served on a large number of Hindu families by government officials alleging that they are in illegal or unauthorised occupation of houses and land which they must vacate.

Reports of such action being taken by the martial law authorities have been received from all over Bangladesh following a martial law order promulgated on April 23 asking all persons in "unauthorised or illegal possession" of property "under the control, custody or management of the government" to vacate it immediately.

So far, action under this order has been almost entirely directed against the minorities.

The Bangladesh Hindus are apparently in a state of panic, judging from reports coming in from the districts, because the military government has taken away the only safeguard they had of seeking judicial remedy against any property being illegally declared as "enemy" or "vested" property which automatically goes under the government's management.

Through a martial law order the military government has vacated all injunctions and stay orders given by courts against the government or any official acting on behalf of the government. As a result, all Hindu families who had obtained court injunctions against their houses and land being declared as "enemy" or "vested" property are now not in a position to contest the eviction notices.

About 4,000 Hindu families are said to be affected by the order in Sylhet district alone. Large numbers of eviction notices being served on Hindu families in Chittagong, Rajshahi, Jessore, Khulna, Noakhali, Comilla districts have been received.

The extent of the martial law order's impact can be seen from the fact that the government has enlisted 841,192 acres of land and 22,926 houses as "vested" property. So far, 290,688 acres of land and 11,657 houses have been

actually taken over. Thus about 10,269 Hindu families are under the threat of being ousted from their houses and land under the martial law order.

The enlistment of Hindu property as "vested" property has increased since the independence of Bangladesh. It gained momentum after 1976. The present martial law order has the potential of mischief for almost the entire minority population of the country.

It is reported that more property is sought to be brought under the vested category. Incentives have been offered to the local officials to detect and enlist what is described as "concealed property" in the possession of the minorities. Vast powers given to the lower level officials like tehsildars have resulted in widespread harassment of the minority communities. These officials have been going from door to door to detect property under "unauthorised" occupation.

Wide publicity has been given to the martial law order through the beating of the drums exposing the minority families to the hostility of the local population.

Attempts at disrupting communal harmony have been reported from Chittagong where even families of fishermen, who have been living in the area for generations, have been served with eviction notices.

Persons in so-called "unauthorised" occupation of property are being asked to surrender the property forthwith or face summary eviction proceedings. The martial law order authorises the concerned officials to use "such force as is necessary" to get the eviction effected.

Concern is being expressed in political circles here that the continuance of the present alarming situation may not disrupt the efforts that are being made by the Indian authorities to evolve a kind of working relationship with the new Bangladesh regime. Any sharp increase in the exodus from Bangladesh into the neighbouring Indian states will undoubtedly have far-reaching impact on bilateral relations, according to them.

CSO: 4220/7692

COMMITTEE ON LAND REFORMS TO REPORT IN NOVEMBER

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The Chief Martial Law Administrator has appointed a nine-member Committee on Land Reforms with the Minister for Agriculture, Mr A.Z.M. Obaidullah Khan, as its Chairman, the CMLA Secretariat announced on Thursday night, reports BSS.

Other members of the committee are: Mr Jamsheduddin Ahmed, Secretary, Land Administration and Land Reform Division, Brig. Mahmudul Hassan, psc, Mr S.A. Mahmud, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Monowar Hossain, Chairman of BIDS, Mr Anwar Hossain, Editor of the daily ITTEFAQ, Prof. M.A. Jabbar, Professor of Agriculture Economics, Mymensingh Agriculture University, Dr Mohiuddin Khan Alamgir, and Dr Kamal Siddiqui, Principal, Local Government Institute.

Dr Mohiuddin Khan Alamgir will act as member-secretary to the committee. The committee may co-opt any member, if required.

Terms of Reference

The committee will identify problems and constraints of the existing land system in realising optimum production potentials of land and suggest reform measures in relation to ownership, management and utilisation of land for increasing productivity and facilitating equitable distribution of wealth and income.

The committee will also suggest administrative reorganisation and methods for implementation of reform measures.

The committee will submit its report to the Government by November 30, 1982.

CSO: 4220/7712

BANGLADESH

DACCA CALLS FOR LONG-TERM PLAN TO ERADICATE HUNGER

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Geneva, July 29--Bangladesh has expressed concern at the worsening of the critical food situation faced by most of the developing countries particularly the LDCs, and called for a sustained and long-term programme to eradicate hunger by the end of this century, reports BSS.

Mr Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, a member of Bangladesh delegation and Vice-chairman of the Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council, made the call during discussions here recently on agenda item relating to food problems.

The Bangladesh representative said access to food is a universal human right and therefore, the international community has a binding obligation to free mankind from hunger and malnutrition within the shortest possible time.

He said that the decision taken by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation six years ago for the establishment of an internationally coordinated system of national reserve-stocks should be turned into a legally binding instrument to ensure global food, security.

Food Aid Target

He also called for an upward revision of the food aid target from 10 million tons to 18.5 million tons in 1985.

The developed countries and international financial institutions, the Bangladesh representative said, should support the measures adopted by the developing countries to achieve self-sufficiency in food by increasing the flow of financial and technical assistance which has estimated to be 12.5 million U.S. dollars by [year illegible].

Emphasising the imperative need for international effort to establish food security on a reliable basis, the Bangladesh representative said that the food importing developing countries particularly the least developed countries, should have access to resources to import the minimum quantity of food to protect their population from hunger and malnutrition and to create a dependable system of food reserves to guard against fluctuations in production and prices.

CSO: 4220/7712

AUTOMOBILE ASSEMBLY PLANT OPENS IN CHITTAGONG

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 29 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Chittagong, July 28 Country's first automobile assembly plant in private sector--a Taka nine crore Aftab Automobiles Limited went into production today (Wednesday) at Fauzdarhat.

Maj. Gen. Abdul Mannaf, Zonal Martial Law Administrator, Zone, three, Chittagong, formally inaugurated the plant.

The inaugural function was attended by the Ambassador of Japan, Mr H. Otsuka, President of Toyoda Tsusho Kaisha Limited of Japan, Mr S. Ezaki, Mr Shafiul Islam and Mr Aziz U Ahmed, director and Operative Director, respectively, of Aftab Automobiles.

Maj. Gen. Mannaf said that the present Government in its promise to provide reasonable size of private sector would encourage foreign collaboration. The Government would favourably consider matters related to tariff protection, promotion of finance and long term loan to the assembly plant within its financial and resources limitation and within overall national perspective. He said that this plant would definitely help the country in saving foreign exchange to a great extent. He said that this would also make available vehicles within easy reach of the users at competitive prices and would also initiate the process of transfer of technology for technological development of Bangladesh.

However, he said, any worthwhile contribution in the automobile transportation sector in the economy of the country must be greatly based on the principles of universal utility energy conservation for maximum fuel efficiency.

"Let not have the private sector ventures be blamed for making quick profit through disposal of outdated, non-utility luxury and energy wasteful products--catering for limited users who do not intend to use such product for contributing to national economy but for non-productive and frivolous uses," he said.

Gen. Mannaf expressed deep gratitude and appreciation to the people and government of Japan for extending to the people and government of Bangladesh most significant economic assistance and political support.

Mr Otsuka, Ambassador of Japan said that this plant was a symbol of friendship of the people of Japan and their eagerness to help Bangladesh, particularly in technology transfer.

He said that Bangladesh and Japan had many things in common. Both the countries are small, both have lack of adequate natural resources but have vast human resources. He said that the human resources of Bangladesh would be utilised for its development.

Built on 12.3 acres of land, the plant capacity of production is 1,200 four wheel drive vehicles, small and medium commercial vehicles and 1,200 trucks and buses on shift basis.

The plant was commissioned four months ahead of schedule. Originally it was scheduled to go into production in October, 1982.

CSO: 4220/7710

FORMER MINISTERS, AIRLINE OFFICIAL ON TRIAL

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 29 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] The five-member Special Martial Law Tribunal No 2 on Tuesday began trial of former Minister in charge of Civil Aviation and Tourism Mr K.M. Obaidur Rahman, former Minister for Establishment Mr Majedul Huq and General Manager (Planning) Bangladesh Biman and Member Secretary, Biman's Fleet Planning Committee and Afsar Ali on charges of corruption and abuse of official position under Regulation MLR II of the Martial Law Regulation No 1 of 1982 and of Mr Abdul Aziz Mohammad Bhai under MLR 11/9 of Martial Law Regulation No 1 of 1982, reports BSS.

Headed by Col. A.B.M. Elias, the tribunal comprises Commander Mohammad Abdul Majid, Wing Commander T.A.M. Ashraful Islam, Mr Mohammad Hamidul Haque, Magistrate First Class, and Mr Khorshed Alam Majumder, Additional District and Session Judge.

All the accused persons were produced before the Tribunal and the Chairman read out charges against them. They pleaded not guilty.

The prosecution story in brief is that during their tenure of office as Ministers Mr K.M. Obaidur Rahman and Mr Majedul Huq and the General Manager (Planning) of Biman Mr Md. Afsar Ali in collusion with Mr A. Aziz Mohammad Bhai resorted to corrupt and illegal means and abusing their official position obtained pecuniary advantage either for themselves or for others to the tune of about Tk. 12,42,94,316 on a deal to purchase two F 28 aircrafts thereby caused financial loss to the Bangladesh Biman and the state.

While he was Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism accused Mr K.M. Obaidur Rahman had secret meeting with a representative of Fokker Company which was arranged by the co-accused Mr Majedul Huq and attended by other co-accused in order to arrange purchase of two F-28 aircrafts for the Biman. Mr Obaidur Rahman agreed to make arrangement of the aforesaid purchase getting assurance for an amount of 1,50,000 U.S. dollars from the Fokker company as illegal gratification. In pursuance of that secret meeting accused K.M. Obaidur Rahman ignoring the opinion of the Biman officials and written views of the subcommittee formed by the Biman's Board of Directors and also changing his own earlier decision and views most dishonestly and arbitrarily ordered Director, Finance of Biman to sign the agreement for purchase of two F-28 aircrafts causing the Biman and the

State to sustain a loss of Tk 12,42,94,316 and received the aforesaid illegal gratification.

Accused Mr Majedul Huq during his incumbency as Minister in charge of Establishment was approached by the co-accused Tanveer Mazher (since an approver) in May 1980 with a proposed arranged secret meeting between K.M. Obaidur Rahman and the representative of the Fokker Company for the purchase of two F-28 aircrafts for Biman and in exchange of which he (Majedul Huq) was promised an illegal gratification of 50,000 U.S. dollars. Mr Majedul Huq arranged the secret meeting between co-accused K.M. Obaidur Rahman and the representative of Fokker Company and accused Tanveer Mazhar alias Tanna (since an approver) which ultimately led to the purchase of two F-28 aircrafts. It was revealed that Mr Majedul Huq received the amount of 50,000 U.S. dollars illegally and invested the same in some business with his accomplice Tanveer Mazhar alias Tanna.

Accused Md. Afsar Ali being the then Senior Manager, Planning and Member Secretary of Biman's Fleet Planning Committee dishonestly and fraudulently created a report dated 1-1-79 of the said committee recommending purchase of two F-28 aircrafts with forged signatures of some members and without obtaining signature of a member and falsely showed to have issued copies of the said report to its members. He also submitted a report in collusion with Fokker Company's people and other co-accused of this case, in which he dishonestly and with ulterior motive influenced some of members of the said committee and others concerned in the matter on misrepresentation of facts which ultimately led to the purchase of two F-28 aircrafts from Fokker Company causing a total loss of about Tk. 12,42,94,316/- to the Bangladesh Biman and the State.

Accused Abdul Aziz Mohammad Bhai was approached by the representative of Fokker Company with a proposal for making arrangement for the purchase of two F-28 aircrafts from their company for Bangladesh Biman and he was promised a handsome amount by them for the aforesaid purpose. Thereafter accused Aziz Bhai approached the officials of Biman and the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism and succeeded in initiating a report on 1.1.79 with some forged signatures of the alleged signatories of the Biman's Fleet Planning Committee recommending the acquisition of two new F-28 aircrafts on misrepresentation of facts. In May, 1980 accused Aziz Bhai and his accomplice Tanveer Mazhar (since an approver) representative of Fokker Company approached accused Mr Majidul Huq with a proposal to arrange a secret meeting between accused K. M. Obaidur Rahman and the representative of Fokker Company for the purchase of the aircrafts.

Accused Majidul Huq was promised and subsequently paid an illegal gratification of 50,000 US dollars accused A. Aziz Mohammad Bhai with his accomplice Tanveer Mazhar Tanna and the representative of the Fokker Company held a secret meeting in 1980 with his co-accused K.M. Obaidur Rahman at the latter's official residence. In pursuance of the meeting accused Obaidur Rahman most dishonestly and arbitrarily made arrangement for purchase of two F-28 aircrafts for Biman causing a loss of about Tk. 12,42,94,316 to Biman and the state.

It was revealed that accused Abdul Aziz Mohammad Bhai obtained an amount of 1,00,000 U.S. dollars from Fokker Company for the aforesaid deal as illegal gain.

By his aforesaid illegal acts and deeds he abated the commission of the offence of illegally making financial gain for himself or for others causing financial loss to the tune of about Tk 12,42,94,316 to the Bangladesh Biman and the state.

The prosecution case is being conducted by Special Public Prosecutor Mr Ashrafuddin Ahmed and Mr A.S.M. Obaidul Huq Assistant Special Public Prosecutor over 20 advocates, including Khandker Mahbub Hossain, Mr Serajul Huq, Mohammad Azam, Akhtar Imam, Munsurul Huque Chowdhury, Shafkat Hossain, Kazi Shahadat Hossain, Amjad Ali, are appearing for the defence.

The Tribunal adjourned till Monday morning.

CSO: 4220/7710

BANGLADESH

REPRESENTATIVE TO UNITED NATIONS PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 29 Jul 82 p 12

[Text] New York July 28--Lt Gen (Retd) Khawaja Wasiuddin Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the U.N., presented his credentials to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in a simple ceremony at the Secretary-General's office here on Monday reports BSS.

Under Secretary-General Farah Mr Emilio Olivarez Chief de Cabinet of the Secretary General and Bangladesh Ambassador Farooq Sobhan were also present at the ceremony.

Speaking on the occasion Khawaja Wasiuddin referred to Bangladesh's firm commitment to the principles embodied in the U.N. charter and the close relations existing between Bangladesh and the world body.

He said the relations between Bangladesh and the United Nations and all its specialised agencies since "our independence have been very closely productive and of great importance to my country."

"It will be my special endeavour to further consolidate and strengthen the existing friendly relations between Bangladesh and the United Nations and to this end, we look forward to playing an active and constructive role in all U.N. activities and proceedings."

He assured the Secretary-General of Bangladesh's firm commitment to the principles of the United Nations charter and his personal cooperation in the fulfillment of the principles embodied in the United Nations charter.

In reply, the Secretary General recalled the close interest he had taken in the U.N. and all the assistance rendered by the U.N. and its specialised agencies to Bangladesh during the past decade.

He said that he looked forward to working very closely with Bangladesh representative during his stay in New York.

CSO: 4220/7708

COUNTRY'S JUTE TRADE REPORTED 'IN SHAMBLES'

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 28 Jul 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Silamsuddin Ahmed]

[Text] The primary jute markets in the country are sagging in the absence of adequate number of buyers.

Reports reaching from mufassil areas said jute is being sold at around Tk 100 per maund. Jute mills, jute corporations and private shippers are yet to start purchase in most places.

It is feared that a slump market in the peak season next month will open the floodgate to smugglers from across the border where the jute cultivation this year has been badly effected because of continued drought.

Most shippers are learnt have been out of jute trade this year as they sustained loss in the last three years and are not getting bank support.

Meanwhile, a number of jute experts told this correspondent that Bangladesh has lost its prominence in the jute world due to defects in government policy since liberation.

They said production declined to 45 lakh bales last year from 70 lakh bales in 1969-70. Despite much-talked government's intensive jute cultivation scheme the per acre yield fell to 2.45 bales in 1974-75 from 3.34 bales in 1947-48. The acreage production however went up last year when it was estimated at 3.18 bales which was still less than the pre-independence days.

The acreage also declined from 20 lakh in 1947-48 to 15 lakh last year. With successful implementation of the intensive jute cultivation scheme the desired production could be achieved from the lower acreage. It is estimated that with correct and timely application of inputs the per acre yield could be raised to 6 bales and thus the 1969-70 production level of 70 lakh bales from 12 lakh acres could be attained.

The reasons for present low productivity of jute are attributed to unfavorable jute rice price ratio, failure of the intensive jute cultivation scheme and the government policy to ensure fair price to growers.

An expert said, "no scheme, intensive or extensive, will succeed unless growers are given an economic price. Give them a profitable price this year, you will find enough jute next year."

He recalled that the Jute Mills Corporation, which is the main buyer deprived the growers of a fair price during the years it made good profit.

There are about 3 thousand primary markets and 300 secondary markets in the country. The most essential thing is to spread the marketing facilities over to the primary markets where growers bring jute for sale. Purchase in these centres specifically during the peak period must be expanded so that prices do not sag for want of buyers. If the price is not remunerative growers will be compelled to sell their produce to smugglers.

Referring to raw jute export performance the experts said our share in the world market declined to 53 per cent in 1977-78 from 70 per cent in 1969-70.

Quoting reports from FAO they said world import requirement during 1967-68 was 53 lakh bales when Bangladesh exported 39 lakh bales registering our share 73 per cent. In 1977-78 world import requirement was 31 lakh bales out of which Bangladesh exported only 16 lakh bales thus our share falling by over 19 per cent. During this period Bangladesh lost markets to Burma, Thailand, Nepal and India.

The jute experts opined that the pricing policy of the government contributed much to this declining position. They said increase in shipping freight by about 200 per cent raised the landed cost of jute to the importing countries. Export duty on jute also added to the landed cost. But the other jute exporting countries have not only kept the trade free from such tariff but also given incentives in the form of cash and concessional freight rates.

Comparing the attitude of Bangladesh Government with that of India the experts said Indian representatives assured the London Jute Association that "India shall discount the Bangladesh price and the quality of Indian jute would be the same as those applicable to Bangladesh jute."

The Indian representatives are further quoted to have said, "India had been hard pressed to meet its fibre requirements and at one time had to import raw jute but with the growing of jute in organised manner that Indian jute could be sold overseas on a continuing basis...India shall extend payment facilities beyond 90 days and that up to 180 days...She will not object to charter steamers...India confirms that if there was a situation where balers/traders considered that the international market prices are unacceptably low, the Jute Corporation of India would bear the loss and sell at market prices."

On the other hand, jute export from Bangladesh is discouraged by 1) export price check, 2) export duty on raw jute, 3) failure of the jute corporations to explore new markets or keeping the traditional markets in hand, 4) uncertainty of supply, 5) cut throat competition among traders and recent development of monopolistic tendency created by a few traders who are pursuing their own selfish interest at the cost of the nation.

The experts admitted that Bangladesh has lost market to synthetics in Western Europe which is also due to the absence of long-term policy. But at the same time, they said, scopes have opened in Pakistan, Egypt, Brazil, African and Eastern European countries. Pakistan alone can purchase six lakh bales-- the quantity which Bangladesh used to export to Belgium, France, West Germany and Holland.

They emphasised on the need for arranging bilateral trade agreements on jute and jute goods with the countries of new market on give-and-take policy. Such arrangement will ensure our market for about 20 lakh bales and the balance could be exported to other traditional countries where the quantity may exceed five lakh bales.

The experts further stressed that efforts should be made to reduce the landed cost of our jute by abolishing tariff barriers, introducing concessional barriers, introducing concessional freight rates, and liberal pricing policy if required by paying subsidy to growers. Such measures will ensure higher cash foreign exchange earning from jute for a longer period.

CSO: 4220/7707

BRIEFS

CARPETS TO USSR--The Soviet Union is to buy jute carpet worth about 10 million Taka from Bangladesh, says a press release. An agreement to this effect was signed between Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation and Nove export of Moscow in Dacca on Monday. Under the agreement BJMC will sell sixty thousand square metres of its famous Golden Tiger Carpet. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 27 Jul 82 p 1]

HOME MINISTER'S BACKGROUND--Major General Mahabbat Jan Chowdhury was born in the district of Faridpur in March 1934. Educated at Armanitola Government High School, Chittagong Government College and Dacca University, Major-General Chowdhury joined the Pakistan Military Academy in 1953. He was commissioned to the Army in the Corps of Signals in 1955. During his long years of service, Major-General Chowdhury served in different capacities in the Regiment. He also served as Instructor in Army Institutions and as Staff Officer in important Army formations. He was director of the Army Signals and deputy Director General of the Bangladesh Rifles. Major-General Chowdhury has been holding the post of Director General of the Forces Intelligence. [Text] [Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 27 Jul 82 p 3]

AID TO PLO--Twelve-member medical team of the Bangladesh Armed Forces which includes surgeons anesthetists and other specialists left Dacca for Damascus on June 16 is rendering medical aid to the victim of Israeli aggression as a token of our solidarity with the Palestinian brethren reports BSS. Their work has been appreciated by the PLO which has requested for extension of their services. It may be recalled here that this medical team is in pursuance of the CMLA's commitment contained in his message to the PLO Chairman on June 10, 1982 reiterating the pledge of the people and Government of Bangladesh to stand by the Palestinian brethren in their hour of crisis. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 29 Jul 82 p 1]

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES--There will be a string of changes in Bangladesh missions abroad. Mr Faruq Ahmed Choudhury, Bangladesh envoy to Brussels, has already joined Foreign Office as Additional Secretary. He replaces Mr A. Bari who has been tipped as Bangladesh Ambassador to Nepal, Lt. Gen. (Retd) Mir Shawkat Ali goes to Bonn from Cairo and Mr Murshed now in Bonn goes to Geneva and will be accredited to UN head quarters in Europe. Mr Manzur Ahmed Choudhury Bangladesh Ambassador to Japan will go to Brussels. Mr Matiur Rahman Commerce Secretary who retires on July 31 will go to Tokyo. Another senior

bureaucrat Mr Keramat Ali will go to Burma, Mr Harunur Rashid, Bangladesh Ambassador to Nepal will go to Australia, Air Vice-Marshal (retd) A.R. Khandakar will go to New Delhi. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 29 Jul 82 p 1]

PURCHASE FROM JAPAN--Power Development Board (PDB) will procure 57,000 meters from Japan for domestic power connections under a 372 million yen (Taka three crore) Japanese credit reports ENA. According to a PDB source Letter of Credit is expected to be opened with a Japanese firm in a couple of days. The source said with the expected arrival of the new meters, speedy progress will be made in giving new power connections in the city. About 14,000 approved applicants are now awaiting new connections. The source further said for industrial consumers the board has adequate stock of power meters to meet the present requirement. Meanwhile, the source claimed power supply, particularly in the city area, has been improved due to some factors. These are disconnection of 5,000 illegal connections improvement in the maintenance and operation, fixing of distribution boxes on the nearby electric poles in respect of commercial subscribers. Besides, a vigilance task force has been created recently to step up operation and maintenance work, the source added. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4220/7713

FRENCH POLYNESIA

PAPER ON ANTI-INDEPENDENCE ACTION IN NOUMEA

BK051235 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 26 Jul 82 p 1

[By Derry Hogue in Noumea]

[Text] French security police in New Caledonia have stepped up their investigation into an armed extreme right-wing group opposed to reform or independence for the French Pacific territory.

Extra intelligence officers have been flown in from Paris to help local authorities uncover the extent of a clandestine organisation known as the Movement for Order and Peace [MOP], which is believed to have as many as 2,000 members, including embittered Frenchmen who left Algeria after its bloody fight to gain independence from France 20 years ago.

Pro-independence sources in Noumea said yesterday [25 July] the MOP initiated last week's violence at the territory's assembly when a group of anti-independent demonstrators forced their way into the chamber, injured several representatives and smashed windows and furniture. The sources, who demanded anonymity, said they feared the MOP was preparing to block moves from Paris to return land to the Melanesians. One source said: "The overwhelming majority of people in New Caledonia don't want a battle here over questions of land reform or eventual independence. But we know the MOP is well armed and you can safely speculate that those opposed to the MOP have taken measures to protect themselves."

New Caledonian authorities have tightened the colony's previously lax firearms laws as a result of the growth of the MOP and the arming by those who fear they may be on an MOP "hit" list.

The next show of strength by anti-independistes is likely to come when the French Government replies to last week's land reform debate in the assembly. It was this debate which prompted the break-in by a group of 30 demonstrators.

There are likely to be more police at the assembly tomorrow when it debates other reforms to promote Melanesian culture. Although these reforms are not considered controversial, the debate may provide a spark for extreme anti-independistes seeking fresh elections by claiming the assembly no longer reflects a majority feeling.

The tenseness in this territory of 140,000 people heightened after the release on \$4,200 bail on Friday night [23 July] of Dominique Canon, 20 who had been held in detention for 10 months accused of the murder last September of Pierre DeClerq, a fervent French-born pro-independence leader.

Canon's detention resulted in a 14,000-signature petition demanding his release. He is scheduled to be tried at the end of the year.

CSO: 4200/286

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1982-1983 PRESENTED TO LOK SABHA

Main Points of Plan

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 27 Jul 82 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, July 26.

THE public sector outlay in the annual plan for 1982-83 has been placed at Rs. 21,082 crores, an increase of 21 per cent over the 1981-82 plan outlay.

High priority in resource allocation has been given to energy, transport and irrigation and to augmentation of capacities in the steel, fertiliser and non-ferrous metal industries.

A copy of the 1982-83 plan was presented to the Lok Sabha today by the Union minister for planning and deputy chairman of the planning commission, Mr. S. B. Chavan.

The annual plan envisages an additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 1,238 crores — Rs. 582 crores by the Centre and Rs. 656 crores by the states.

In view of the crucial importance of energy and the imperative need to reduce dependence on imported oil, the outlay for this sector has been raised substantially — about 40 per cent — and constitutes 32 per cent of the total public sector plan outlay.

The provisions for transport and irrigation have been raised by 10 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. The outlay for these three infrastructural sectors accounts for more than half of the total outlay.

High priority is to be given to early completion of projects which are in advanced stages of implementation. New starts will be made on selective basis. Emphasis is also being placed on optimum utilisation of existing capacities and increasing production

and productivity.

A crucial role has been assigned to poverty alleviation programmes. The Central outlay for the integrated rural development programme has been stepped up from Rs. 145 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 190 crores in 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 190 crores has been made for the national rural employment programme.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Besides, stress has been laid on drought-prone area programme, desert development programme, programme for development of hill and tribal areas, special component plans for the scheduled castes and the programmes of North-Eastern Council to uplift the under-privileged and weaker sections of society.

In order to augment basic amenities, the outlay for the minimum needs programme has been raised from Rs. 1,005 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 1,121 crores. Special emphasis is being placed on the supply of drinking water to problem villages, allotment of house sites to rural families, improvement in slum environment, elementary and adult education and electrification of villages, which are included in the revised 20-point programme.

Emphasis is being placed in the current annual plan on development of small and village industries in view of their high employment potential.

To promote self-employment and to assist district manpower planning and employment generation councils, 50 employment exchanges will be strengthened during 1982-83 to provide guidance on self-employment.

Resources, Targets, Outlays

Madras THE HINDU in English 27 Jul 82 p 9

[Text] Resources available for sustaining the plan outlay of Rs 21,082 crores are summarised below.

	<u>Centre</u>	<u>States</u> (in Rs. crores)	<u>Total</u>
1. Resources at 1979-80, rates of taxes, fares, freight and tariff	7870	3359	11229
2. Additional resource mobilisation	<u>3991</u>	<u>2922</u>	<u>6913</u>
Total domestic budgetary resources	11861	6281	18142
External assistance (net)	1669	--	1669
Deficit financing	<u>1371</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1371</u>
Total resources	14901	6281	21182
Deduct: Assistance for State plans	3407	(+3407)	--
Deduct: Advance plan assistance for States on account of natural calamities	<u>100</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>100</u>
	11394	9688	21082

The targetted production for the major commodities during 1982-83 is:

	1981-82 (anticipated targets)	1982-83 (production)
Foodgrains	132 to 133 million tonnes	139 to 141 million tonnes
Oilseeds	115 lakh tonnes	118 to 120 lakh tonnes
Sugarcane	180 m.t.	180 to 185 m.t.
Cotton	79 lakh bales	82-85 lakh bales
Jute and mesta	82 lakh bales	81-84 lakh bales
Coal	125 m.t.	133 m.t.
Crude oil	6.21 m.t.	20.98 m.t.
Salable steel	8.80 m.t.	9.54 m.t.
Aluminum	207 m.t.	250 m.t.
Cement	21 m.t.	26 m.t.
Nitrogenous fertilizers	3.144 m.t.	3.6 m.t.
Phosphatic fertilizers	0.95 m.t.	one m.t.
Paper and paper board	1.237 m.t.	1.350 m.t.
Newsprint	55,000 tonnes	1.50 lakh tonnes
Commercial vehicles	91.00 units	one lakh units
Sugar	8 m.t.	8 m.t.
Vanaspathi	8,20,000 tonnes	8,75,000 tonnes
Industrial electronics	Rs 163 crores	Rs 193 crores
Consumer electronics	Rs 272 crores	Rs 333 crores
Computer systems	Rs 34 crores	Rs 47 crores

The outlay on the principal heads of development for the 1982-83 annual Plan are as follows:

	Centre	States	Union Territories (in rupees crores)	Total
Agriculture	508.19	668.99	27.43	1204.61
Rural Development	502.46	718.22	6.64	1227.52
Special area programmes	--	318.41	--	318.41
Irrigation and flood control	100.00	2091.62	36.34	2227.86
Industries and Minerals	2579.74	445.02	12.59	3037.35
Energy	3766.92	2912.23	53.15	6732.30
Transport	1755.75	695.90	76.81	2528.06
Communications	607.19	8.22	0.81	616.22
Science and technology	183.97	4.44	--	188.41
Social services	951.80	1718.11	176.03	2845.94
Others	<u>43.78</u>	<u>107.43</u>	<u>3.76</u>	<u>154.97</u>
	11000.00	9688.19	393.46	21081.65

CSO: 4220/7699

TEXT OF PRESIDENT SINGH'S SPEECH ON ASSUMING OFFICE

Madras THE HINDU in English 26 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Jai Hind: "Discipline Is Need of the Hour: Zail Singh"]

[Text] New Delhi, July 25--The following is the text of the address of Mr Zail Singh immediately after he assumed office as President:

I am deeply moved by the great honour my people have done to me by electing me as the seventh President of the great Republic.

The duties of the President are solemn delicate, onerous and crucial to the nation. I am conscious that the Presidential obligations demand not only the highest virtues of the heart and the mind but can be fairly comprehended and discharged only if I receive the grace of God and the goodwill of the nation. On my side, I solemnly pledge not to spare any effort to live up to the highest and noble traditions of my distinguished predecessors.

The imperative need of the hour is to visualise the grave dangers not only to our cherished political and social system, but to the very foundation of our values if there is not greater discipline in national life. We have to resolutely and devoutly rededicate ourselves to creating a climate as would be salubrious to the social and economic emancipation of the weak, the under-nourished and the downtrodden.

We must strive to achieve unity of minds and hearts amongst the peoples of different States, religions, castes and speaking different languages. For the heart of the Indian culture, the very foundation of Indian life is unity in its diversity. We must each one of us, bear our share of responsibility to the nation and to the community selflessly and sincerely, the travail and tribulations of the moment notwithstanding.

Gains in the 2-1/2 Years

Undoubtedly, the nation has gained momentum, particularly in the preceding two and a half years but now we need to accelerate and consolidate the gains. We need vigour and a rekindling of the moral timbre, of the channelling of energy into constructive purposes and a sense of urgency to do our very best in every field.

Communal frenzy, caste distinctions, political apathy, fissiparous tendencies, violence and the cult of terrorism can only contribute to enervating the great legacy left behind by the statesmen, leaders, saints, sages and seers of our land, culturally so rich, aesthetically so pure and endowed with great literary traditions which have enriched Indian life with ancient serenity in the midst of modern technology.

The situation demands of us assiduous and arduous work and unrelenting devotion to our duty whenever we are. Our nation is blessed with a stable democratic set up, a hard-working and versatile people, a prolific rank of distinguished scientists and technologists, courageous jawans and hard-working working class and kisans.

Progress, prosperity and advancement will be assured only if we steel our will to harness our natural resources along with our rich human resources.

Plea for world peace

Around us we see strife, violence, terrorism and wanton destruction of property and innocent lives. If the human race is to survive, it must create more rational and humane conditions, free from fear, distrust and want.

Dependence on force, violence, coupled with massive augmentation of nuclear arsenals have the potential to annihilate the human race. In such a war, there will be no victor or vanquished, only total destruction. We need peace and harmony in the world and we are particularly anxious about events in our not-too-distant neighbourhood. We should like to be friends with one and all and live in a spirit of amity and comradeship with neighbours. In international forums, India has always stood for the peaceful means of settlement of all disputes and for a just and viable economic order.

I shall discharge the duties enjoined on me by the Constitution and by the dignity, prestige and honour of the highest office created by the founding fathers of our Constitution, as a servant of the nation and without fear or favour. In all humility, I appeal to my friends and comrades in public and political life, and to the nation to extend to me, in the days ahead, their generous cooperation.

CSO: 4220/7698

CPI-M LEADER TELLS POSITION ON LEFTWING UNITY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 27 Jul 82 p 4

[Text]

BANGALORE, July 27 — CPM general secretary E M S Namboodiripad today totally denounced the move initiated by his own party unit in Karnataka to hold joint political convention with the CPI which was held here last month and declared that such a move was "harmful for the coming together of the entire democratic and left forces".

Mr Namboodiripad, who was addressing press conference here, was replying to questions pertaining to the recent politburo decision of his party disapproving his State party unit's action in holding a joint political convention with CPI which was hailed by the entire left movement in the country as precursor of the two communist parties coming together.

Mr Namboodiripad said "the joint statement adopted at the convention of both parties goes totally against the CPM line".

He also disclosed that after the Politburo criticism of the State unit, it has 'withdrawn' its commitment to joint statement and the same was conveyed through a letter to the State unit of the CPI.

Asked as to what was not in conformity in the joint statement adopted by the convention with the policies of the CPM, Mr Namboodiripad replied "it is not a question whether this or that point in the statement was correct or wrong. After all the statement was drafted very cleverly. But our party does not consider it important that left parties should have unity among themselves".

BROADER UNITY

He further said "the joint statement goes entirely against the line of our party. What is said in it as joint programme is not what is there in programme of our party" he added.

Mr Namboodiripad emphasised that his party believes that there should be unity among left and

democratic parties on programme and "there should be broader forum of unity of Opposition parties to resist authoritarianism".

When it was pointed out to him that the convention had adopted such joint programme for action on issues faced by masses, Mr Namboodiripad said "the statement and programme was not in conformity with what we (CPI-M and CPI) had adopted on national level and the joint statement which was signed by me and Mr Rajeswara Rao (CPI general secretary) was quite different in content. For instance there was no reference to China in our joint statement at all. On question of China we totally differ with CPI". The CPM general secretary further asserted "we (CPM and CPI) broke up on differences between us on national and international issues and we still continue to differ on those issues and unless they are resolved there cannot be any talk of unity between the two parties."

Referring to Law Minister Kaushal's statement that all Opposition parties would be consulted in regard to electoral reforms recommendations before they are implemented, the CPM general secretary made it clear that his party would insist on proportional representation system in all elections including

He said that this system was Parliament and Assemblies, in vogue in all advanced democratic countries like France and Germany.

Mr Namboodiripad said that the CPM, CPI, RSP, Forward Bloc, DSP and PWP have issued joint declaration to launch movement against nuclear war for which US imperialism is making preparations and 1 September this year would be observed as anti-nuclear war day. He also disclosed that various campaigns and rallies would culminate into mass anti-war rally on 4 October in Delhi.

REPORT ON CPI NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING COMMUNIQUE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 28 Jul 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

THE national council of the CPI has endorsed the party stand on the recent Presidential election and the Haryana developments and the steps taken in this regard by the central leadership.

Releasing a communique at the end of the five-day meeting of the national council on Tuesday, CPI general secretary C Rajeswara Rao said that the party stand was endorsed with an 'overwhelming majority'. He added that endorsement could be even by one vote but here in this instance, it was an endorsement with an overwhelming majority.

Mr Rao was refuting speculations in a section of the press on major differences causing a "revolt in the party". "Where is the revolt?" he asked, adding: "They have all along said that and they have been proved wrong".

The CPI leader underlined that the actions of the party leadership in relation to Haryana and the Presidential election were 'perfectly in line' with the party's Varanasi congress decision. He read out portions from the Varanasi congress review report to substantiate his claim. Asked by newsmen what exactly was the voting figure, he said that 'overwhelming majority' meant that the opposition was very small. It was pointed out that the political report of the council meeting was adopted unanimously.

Mr Rao also refuted suggestions in some newspapers that

the CPI was under pressure from the Soviet Union to change its present line. "I have said it always and I want to say it again that our policies are made here in the country and not outside", he said, adding that during his recent visit to Moscow, he had reviewed the international situation and the common problems of the communist movement with the Soviet leaders there but that was all.

Reviewing the current national and international situation with the US aggressive acts posing a serious threat of a nuclear war, the Israeli genocide in Lebanon with US backing, and the growing economic crisis at home, the national council communique noted: "The BJP has been following a double-faced policy in this regard which in practice gives an alibi to imperialist machinations in our region. They even underplay the massive arms aid to Pakistan by the US and the presence of the US navy in the Indian Ocean and hold up the bogey of Soviet presence in Afghanistan. All this is an attempt to lull our people's vigilance against conspiracies of US imperialism and its allies against our country".

ANTI-WAR MONTH

Hailing the decision of six parties (CPI, CPI(M), FB, RSP, DSP and PWP) for a peace march to Delhi on 4 October next the communique said that the whole of September would be observed as an "anti-war month". Mr Rao said that similar marches would be held in the State capitals of the various southern and eastern States.

The communique listed eleven campaigns in this regard. These

are: peace march to Delhi on 4 October, campaign against the communal and fissiparous and disruptionist forces like the RSS and the BJP, campaign for remunerative prices to peasants, for land reforms, debt relief and implementation of minimum wages to farm-labourers, for resistance against atrocities on women, Harijans, tribals and other rural poor, against price rise, etc.

Replying to a question, Mr Rao said that Mrs Indira Gandhi's Government was taking anti-imperialist stand on foreign policy issues but in domestic affairs, her Government was submitting to the IMF and the World Bank. The communique also unequivocally welcomed the stand taken by the Government and the Prime Minister in support of the PLO.

The communique came down heavily on communal forces in general and the RSS in particular, highlighting the efforts of these forces to engineer communal riots in Phulwarisharif in Bihar and in Tamilnadu. "The RSS and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad have been very active in the recent period it noted add-

ing that sections of the Indian Union Muslim League, the Jamaat-e-Islami and Christian missionaries and other foreign agencies had also incited communal and religious strifes in this period. It emphasised that Hindu and Muslim communal forces objectively helped each other.

The communique lashed out at secessionist forces in Punjab and sharply assailed the Akali Dal leadership for behaving in a "most disruptive and opportunist manner".

It denounced the IMF loan whose conditionalities were vitiating and distorting the country's economic system: the concessions of the Government to monopolists and multi-nationals; the phenomenal corruption that had become a normal feature of the ruling party and its administration; the increasing atrocities on weaker sections and growing crimes against women reflected in gang-rape, dowry deaths, etc. It congratulated various women's organisations and the National Federation of Indian Women in particular for consistently fighting against these assaults on women.

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NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S. TO COPRODUCE F-5G REPORTED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by J.N. Parimoo]

[Text]

WASHINGTON July 22.

NEGOTIATIONS between India and the U.S. on co-producing the advanced fighter aircraft, F-5G, have moved a step further. It is learnt that attempts by some pro-Pakistan generals to stall the move by the California-based company, Northrop, have been frustrated by the White House.

The White House, it is learnt, is willing to allow Northrop to enter into a tri-lateral arrangement with India so that, as part of the co-production agreement, the American company may sell Indian goods in third countries and thus enable India to meet the foreign exchange costs of the collaboration.

Northrop will also undertake to sell the F-5G planes produced in India to third countries.

It is reliably learnt that the Americans have also offered to sell to the Indian Air Force the latest version of their transport plane, C-130. Negotiations for this purpose are currently going on in New Delhi.

The offer to sell C-5 (the latest version of C-130) and the clearance given to Northrop for tri-lateral arrangements to promote Indian foreign exchange earnings are motivated by two main considerations.

First, an attempt is being made to create an atmosphere of goodwill and friendliness and to use Mrs. Indira Gandhi's visit as a turning point in Indo-U.S. relations. Some of the decisions that would not have been possible earlier are now being taken to mark this thaw in relations.

Secondly, India is the only country in the third world today which has the technological capability to co-produce a plane like the F-5G. Northrop is in trouble because China has opposed the sale of American advanced FX planes to Taiwan.

Again, because of opposition from China, the U.S. company cannot push ahead its plans to expand the F-5F unit in Taiwan. The unit is becoming uneconomic for Northrop.

In Asia today, India is the only country that can successfully enter into a co-production arrangement with Northrop.

India has asked for TOW missiles but it is unlikely that the U.S. would agree to give these advanced missiles to either Pakistan or India.

PINDI FACES TROUBLE

Meanwhile, Pakistan seems to be facing some trouble in regard to the 40 F-16s that it has been promised by the Reagan administration. According to a strategist, Pakistan is finding it difficult to organise an adequate support system for this highly-sophisticated aircraft.

Marketing experts of Northrop and General Dynamics (the company that produces the F-16 that is being supplied to Pakistan), refuse to comment on the relative capability of the two planes.

It is generally agreed that in so far as range is considered, F-16 is the best military plane that the U.S. has but aviation experts do not say the same thing about its manoeuvrability. They have high praise for F-5 planes.

In fact, four years ago, in some combat exercises, the U.S. Air Force used F-5s against F-15S and F-14S. The F-5s were used as enemy aircraft and in the mock battles that followed, they did very well.

According to these experts, F-5G can be a very good plane for fighting if you provide it with good cover. "You have got to have something to match the range of F-16s and then you must have very good air surveillance planes."

DELHI-DACCA RELATIONS ENDANGERED BY POLICY ON HINDUS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Jul 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Disquieting Reports"]

[Text]

Reports of the large-scale dispossession of the Hindu minority in Bangladesh are extremely disquieting. Under a martial law edict issued on April 23, anyone held to be in "unauthorised or illegal possession" of property which is "under the control, custody or management of the government" must vacate it at once. The *modus operandi* is for the Bangladesh government to declare property as "vested" or "enemy" property, which *ipso facto* puts it under state management. Whoever owns or occupies the property is then automatically in "unauthorised or illegal possession" of it and becomes subject to the edict. Reports suggest that, in practice, the law is being invoked almost exclusively against the minorities, in effect, the Hindus. In one district alone (Sylhet), some 4,000 Hindu families are believed to have been affected. A plethora of eviction notices has been served on Hindu families in a number of other districts as well. Even traditional Hindu fishermen in the Chittagong area, who have been harvesting the sea for generations, have apparently not been spared. So far, over 22,000 houses and some 850,000 acres of land have been declared "vested" property and about 290,000 acres and just under 12,000 houses have already been acquired by the state. Since 1976, the declaration of Hindu-owned property as "vested" property has accelerated. The Ershad government's edict and the energetic manner of its enforcement can only hasten the dispossession of the Hindus *en masse*.

Those who are affected by these dubious evictions and take-overs no longer have legal means of redress. All court injunctions and stay orders against dispossession which Hindu litigants had previously obtained have been made null and void by a martial law order. Neither the official declaration of property as "vested" nor subsequent eviction notices can now be challenged. Further misgivings are occasioned by the manner in which the Bangladesh government is involving the general population in the exercise of uncovering supposedly illegal occupants of "vested" property. Traditional modes of local communication like the beating of drums have spread knowledge of the edict far and wide. Humble rural officials like *tehsildars* have been given sweeping powers to detect "unauthorised" occupation. What this

must mean on the ground for the Hindu minority is not too difficult to imagine. No one can be more tyrannical than a petty rural official into whose hands misconceived legislation has delivered defenceless victims. If the Hindus in Bangladesh are in panic, they have every reason to be. It will not be long before growing panic triggers an exodus into this country of the kind we have witnessed far too often before. Such a development would make intolerable the already severe social strains in the north-east. It would subject Indo-Bangladeshi relations, not too happy in recent times, to fresh tensions even as efforts are on to improve them. To pre-empt such an unfortunate turn of events, the Union government must quickly ascertain the facts and then seek through discreet diplomacy to persuade Dacca to put things right.

CSO: 4220/7693

WRITER EXAMINES STATE OF INDO-U.S. RELATIONS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by R.K. Mishra: "Indo-U.S. Ties: Myth and Reality"]

[Text]

THE first principle of a nation's foreign policy is to foster good relations, consistent with its own interests, with other States. Therefore, the proposition that India and America should have good relations is a truism which requires no elaborate justification. But Mrs Indira Gandhi is not the first Prime Minister to try to better India's relations with the US. On the eve of her departure for the United States, it is worthwhile to recall the history of these efforts and, then, look at the immediate and long-term prospects.

BACKGROUND

Jawaharlal Nehru was in America in 1949 to explore free India's new relationship with that country which, at the end of the second world war, emerged as the greatest industrial power. Its rivals in Europe had been reduced by the war to seeking rehabilitation of their economies with help doled out under the Marshall Plan of the US Government. Nehru had gone there with an open mind and his references to the US were extremely warm, an indication that he was keen on establishing a fruitful relationship with that country. What went wrong with Nehru's first visit to America will long remain a matter of conjecture. Some Americans attributed the failure of that first encounter to the prejudices about

America and the Americans Nehru had imbibed as a school boy in England. Some blamed English Fabianism which was said to have influenced his political convictions. Obviously, from the very outset Washington's attitude to India and its leaders was thus characterised by misplaced self-righteousness. To a great extent this was because the United States inherited the British attitudes and policies in foreign affairs, particularly towards our part of the world.

Even now Americans are reluctant to admit that the early years of Indo-US relations were vitiated by the thoroughly partisan Anglo-American initiative taken in the Kashmir question when India, misguided by British advice and in the innocence born out of lack of experience in international affairs, turned to the UN for redress against Pakistan's aggression in Jammu and Kashmir. It is not necessary here to go into the pressures and intrigues the Anglo-American powers mounted to secure in effect the cession of Kashmir to Pakistan or to turn that border principality into an independent state. Disregarding the effects America's pro-Pakistan policy produced in Indo-American relations successive US Governments went to great lengths to secure by international pressure for Pakistan

what it had failed to obtain by military means in Kashmir.

India, which saw her territorial integrity, security and fundamental national policy at stake in Kashmir, discovered with amazement that the great Anglo-American power bloc was opposed to her primary national interests. To this nexus of misunderstanding was added Dullesism of the fifties. As the cold war spread so did the tension between India and America over a wide front. The differences which were hitherto focused on the Kashmir question became a divergence between the two countries over the validity of nonalignment, the very basis of India's foreign policy. Dulles regarded nonalignment as immoral.

Pakistan was integrated in the Anglo-American designs for the region. Pakistan's bilateral military pact with the US was subsumed in the multilateral military alliances, SEATO and CENTO. With these alliances came massive weapon deliveries to the Pakistani military establishment, with the result that the military situation changed vastly to the detriment of this country. Those who try to make a scapegoat of the late Mr V K Menon for exacerbating Indo-American relations do not take into account the conflicts of interest which underlay the dis-

ward of this period between the two countries.

To be sure America's initial response to China's attack on India in 1962 was supportive. But even this posture did not last long and the help actually made available to India was inadequate and unsatisfactory. It is extraordinary that America, which had sponsored SEATO expressly to contain Communist China's expansionism in Asia, after the 1962 conflict, was unwilling to sell military equipment to India. Although India then turned much more to the Kennedy administration, the help actually committed by Britain and America was notional. Not even Mr J. K. Galbraith, then America's ambassador in India, could modify the US niggardliness towards India. Washington's insensitivity to the needs and interests of this country, which was then a victim of Chinese aggression is an eloquent indication of the death of US prestige and hostility towards India.

Instead of coming to our aid in a big way, the Anglo-American powers jointly decreed that India's defence plan was too ambitious and unnecessary, and therefore undeserving of help. Thereafter, these two countries, pressed by Pakistan, their client state in South Asia, taking advantage of the unsettlement caused by China's attack, tried to impose on Nehru a "Kashmir settlement" which he was in no position to accept. Efforts were also made to weaken this country's nonalignment—efforts Nehru and his successors largely resisted. Thus Nehru's years in office ended without bringing the two countries any nearer to each other.

An attempt was made during the short term of Lal Bahadur Shastri to mend the fences between the two countries. There was even a proposal for a "nuclear umbrella" for India. But America's intervention in Vietnam had by then become open. The Gulf of Tonkin incident had been staged to justify the commitment of American troops

in the Indochinese states. India could not possibly have endorsed this disastrous and blatant American intervention. India's criticism of the war in Vietnam was answered with churlishness and bad manners by President Lyndon B. Johnson. In a display of his contempt for "lesser powers", he cancelled, without consulting India, the official visit Prime Minister Shastri was about to undertake to the United States. The Indo-Pakistan war of 1965 terminated whatever little America had undertaken to supply to the Indian armed forces.

This aborted attempt to improve India-America ties was followed by a major event in 1966 which must have influenced Mrs. Indira Gandhi's personal assessment of America. In 1966, shortly after she became Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi was persuaded to accept a massive devaluation of the Indian rupee on the understanding that World Bank aid would be available to carry through a liberal policy in the Indian economy. In the event, the devaluation disrupted the economy, but the promised international aid never came. It took years before the country could overcome the disastrous effect of that economic decision.

There could have been nothing worse than the Nixon-Kissinger years in India-US relations. Detente in Europe and the pursuit of China's friendship further diminished America's interest in friendship with India. President Nixon was ready to use his military might against India in support of Pakistan and China in 1971. The fact that President Nixon failed utterly in his moves served to further poison India-US relations.

The emergency years brought new complications in that relationship. President Ford openly criticised the emergency, though no US Government had bothered to notice the brutalities committed by the States it patronised in Afro-Asia-Latin

America. It was, however, not the first time that New Delhi experienced American double standards in dealing with this country.

One would have thought that Mrs. Gandhi's defeat in 1977 and the triumph of the Janata Party (most of whose constituents had criticised the foreign policy of the previous Government) furnished an opportunity for turning a new page in India-America relationship. Much was said about the moral precepts shared by President Jimmy Carter and Prime Minister Morarji Desai. President Carter came on a State visit to India, and a great many seminars and get-togethers were organised to evolve "genuine non-alignment".

But even the Janata Government failed to introduce changes that would meet the longstanding US objections to Indian policy. The "genuine" non-alignment still kept India away from great power alignment. Though Prime Minister Desai took a unilateral stand against peaceful nuclear explosions even he would not sign the discriminatory Non-Proliferation Treaty nor accept fullscope safeguards for India's nuclear installations. President Carter's nuclear policy made little headway with the Janata. All the concessions sought in India's economic policy by the US could not be met because the progress of the "free enterprise" lobby within the Janata Party was halted by the powerful farming interests advocated by Mr. Charan Singh.

In sum, what has been going wrong in the relationship of these two countries cannot be explained only in terms of lapses of politicians or missed opportunities. There are long-range conflicts of interest which have kept these two nations apart. America is unable to accept India as a centre of independent decision making. To Washington, this has been another Third World poor country whose importance, or

...back of it, as in the same way, exclusively in terms of America's geopolitical interests at a given time. Since India does not fit the stereotyped American policy assigns to this country, there has been incomprehension, annoyance and anger in Washington at what appears, in the American eye, to be a continuing aberration.

MYTHS

It will be more productive to place Mrs Gandhi's current visit to the United States in the context of this historical experience. This is not to say that we should not strive to improve relations with the US — its people and the government. But desired results are achieved in international relations more by relying on realities than by nursing illusions. Myths need not be invented and circulated in the hope that these could substitute uncomfortable and complex facts of real politik. The suggestion that the US administration is angry with Mrs Gandhi because of her stand on Afghanistan and, therefore, if she 'corrects' this position Mr Reagan will begin to look at us kindly is a distorted presentation of Indian position, a myth designed to exercise subtle psychological pressure. An extension of this myth is that Washington is supplying sophisticated arms to Pakistan because of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. As we have already seen above these arguments are facile and do not bear a moment's scrutiny. The supply of US military hardware to Pakistan began long before Soviet troops were anywhere in Afghanistan.

Washington is arming Pakistan because of (1) traditional linkages between the two countries, (2) US administration's choice of Pakistan as its policeman in the area, (3) the hope, now belated, that Pakistan would play a military role in the Gulf region, and (4) the US administration's desire to strengthen the Zia regime because of the apprehension that a popular government may not play the US game. The crucial question, therefore, is whether President Ronald Reagan is pre-

pared to see that this policy is totally barren. The arms he is giving to Pakistan are irrelevant in relation to the Soviet Union. Islamabad is politically incompetent to play any role in the Gulf region and US arms can sustain the Zia regime only for a brief period. If the US is genuinely interested in the security of the region, it should be obvious that only a non-aligned South Asia can guarantee it. The present US policy will be totally counter-productive.

On Afghanistan, India's position has been consistent. New Delhi has expressed its disapproval of presence of foreign troops everywhere. At the same time it disapproves all other forms of foreign intervention and harassment. It has advocated political settlement based on dialogue which will take into account genuine concerns of all concerned parties. Afghanistan is India's neighbour and friend and our anxiety about its well-being does not flow, as it does in the case of United States, from global strategic considerations.

Another current myth relates to changes in New Delhi's economic policies. It is claimed that these policies, designed to help the private sector in this country would gladden Mr Reagan's heart. The reality is somewhat different. The economic policies peddled by the present US administration would inflict incalculable damage to the interests of even the private sector industry in our country. Already, the more perceptive among the private sector captains in India have begun to complain that the country is being converted into a dumping ground of the surpluses of US multinational corporations.

True, the Government of India has, of late, liberalised certain regulations pertaining to foreign capital investment in the hope that this would facilitate transfer of the latest technology. The wisdom of this assumption is open to question. But there is no doubt that the basic framework of our industrial policy resolution remains unimpaired and if the proposed liberalisation fails to realise the hopes, New

Delhi would be free to revise them.

PMS VISIT

We can take the credit of US diplomacy in our stride. South Block has lost no time in giving to Mr Stoessel a prompt and fitting reply. The Indian Prime Minister is not going to the United States with a shopping list. These are simple words with profound implications. It is not the first time that the US administration has engaged in such facile polemics to counter Indian objections to its policy of arming Pakistan much beyond its reasonable needs. Eisenhower had made a similar offer to Nehru. But the essence of Indian objections is that the American policy is stoking the fire of an arms race in the sub-continent. Strangely, the US response to this objection is not to reconsider the basic policy but to invite India to join the race albeit under the US umbrella, not a very subtle ploy to bring the whole sub-continent under US hegemony.

Is there any basis to entertain the hope that Mr Reagan might be persuaded to modify his totally unsympathetic attitude towards the needs of the developing sector? India will be doing its duty as a leading spokesman of the South by raising the issue of Washington's negative attitude towards multilateral development aid. But why should the US administration, which has not shown much concern for the poor and the underprivileged within its country, show solicitude for the poor and the undeveloped of the world? Is it not being unduly optimistic to expect that a President who has shown scant consideration for the economic anxieties of America's West European partners of the NATO alliance, would be more accommodating in his attitude to India?

Notwithstanding these realities, Mrs Gandhi has acted wisely by promptly accepting the invitation to visit the United States. The US is one of the two biggest powers India will have to

deal with President Reagan is surrounded by many overenthusiastic but shortsighted advisers who betray a colossal ignorance of the grave consequences which may be sparked off by the ill-conceived actions of a mighty power like the United States. He has, perhaps, begun to see that the rhetoric he employed during his election campaign cannot, perhaps, be translated into a coherent and viable foreign policy. The administration's domestic and international policies are facing a serious crisis. The growing cost of arms build-up in the country and expanding military presence around the world is being met by imposing increasing burdens on the US economy and its people.

Its West European allies are increasingly realising that Washington is weakening them politically by scuttling detente and returning to the Atlantic discipline of the times of cold war and economically by high interest rates and bringing about a rupture of economically advantageous business ties between Western and Eastern Europe. Washington cannot count on the support of its allies even on such issues as sanctions against Poland and USSR, deployment of medium range missiles in Europe, West Asia policy and anti-fascist, liberation movements in Central America. Evidently, the present US policy can be sustained by anti-Soviet rhetoric only, but not for a long time. The US people's own reaction in this regard is alarming and serves as a warning.

The Americans must realise that Mrs. Gandhi is not visiting the United States to offer explanations. In fact, she may have many searching questions to ask. The success of the visit should not be judged by the extent to which the United States is able to change India's policy or vice-versa. US policy towards India has become entrenched during

the tenure of more than half a dozen Presidents and the Indian policy is also a summation of experiences and perceptions of national interests which have, over the years, become part of our consciousness. It should be enough if Mr Reagan is able to see India's viewpoint with greater clarity than his predecessors. The more important part of Mrs Gandhi's mission is to address the American people who are showing signs of exasperation at the policies of their administration, which is pushing the world closer to a war, alienating friends and deepening the economic crisis at home.

We will like to believe that the United States administration wants to improve relations with India. The question is: on what terms? Will Washington agree to treat India as an independent non-aligned power henceforth, not only in words but in deeds? Will it give up the refrain that Indo-US relations can improve only if Indo-Soviet relations are less friendly than what they are today? Will it acknowledge, in deeds, India's place in the world which is consistent with its size, potential, history and culture and get over the tendency of viewing it with Washington's eyes? Will it give up the British policy of divide and rule in relation to this subcontinent? Will it be able to respect India's deep and abiding commitment to peace in the world, rapid development of the newly independent countries and establishment of a new and equitable economic order? If we can communicate to the American people that India admires their achievements and progress and entertains nothing but friendly feelings for them and if we can communicate to the US administration that while this country's government will like to improve relations with it, this will not be done by changing our time-tested policies, Mrs Gandhi's visit will have achieved its main purpose.

UNIMPEDED PASSAGE OF IMF BILL A 'REFRESHING CHANGE'

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 26 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by V. S. Maniam: "I.M.F. Bill Introduced Without Tantrums"]

[Excerpt] In the Lok Sabha last week, an official Bill relating to the International Monetary Fund was introduced almost as a matter of routine, with only two Opposition members resisting its introduction. This is a development of no small significance and a refreshing change from the near-hysteria that the very mention of the name of that institution used to evoke not very long ago. The IMF, which then seemed to be a bogey to many, is evidently not so any longer.

The Bill, introduced by the Finance Minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, is in itself entirely non-controversial. Called the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill, it merely seeks to amend the Act of 1945--an enabling Act to implement the provisions of the agreements under which the IMF was established--to incorporate the changes effected in 1976 in the original agreements. Some of the changes, as the Finance Minister said in his statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill, were: simplification and modernization of the Fund's financial operation and transactions, reduction in the role of gold, and enlargement of the role of Special Drawing Rights.

The CPI(M) group leader, Mr Samar Mukherjee, however, felt that the Bill was "a continuation of the same policy which the Government is pursuing in relation to the loan taken from the IMF." He also repeated the old charge that the country was being "mortgaged" to the IMF. And he opposed the Bill even at the introduction stage.

The other member who did so, Mr Somnath Chatterjee (also CPI-M), had a different and substantial point: that Parliament was not taken into confidence when agreements such as the one relating to the IMF were entered into, that members were invariably confronted with a fait accompli in such matters and asked to approve it; and that Parliament ought to be given a "more pronounced" role.

The Finance Minister duly answered that point. He did not, he said, recollect whether any statement was made to Parliament in the 1970s when the changes in the IMF agreements were made. But he would ascertain the facts and inform the House when the Bill was taken up for consideration.

As for Mr Samar Mukherjee's criticisms relating to the extended credit facility, the Finance Minister disposed of them by stating quite simply that "we have discussed it in detail on the floor of the House." The Bill was thereafter introduced and the whole process took about 15 minutes.

The observer was struck by the contrast with what had happened last year when the Opposition fiercely and repeatedly attached the loan arrangement with the IMF, and even the IMF itself.

And one could not help remembering, with renewed admiration, the manner in which the then Finance Minister, Mr R. Venkataraman, had met that attack through the simple device of bringing into the open, one by one, the Opposition's real and imagined fears about the IMF and about the loan from it, and explaining how those fears had no basis whatever. His exposition was--and always is, on any matter he handles--meticulous, infinitely patient, exceptionally lucid and, above all else, totally candid.

The Government heaved a collective sigh relief--which, as some described picturesquely then, was audible miles away--as the IMF loan, which had been a raging controversy for months, was turned almost into a non-issue.

That was obvious again when, a few days prior to his introduction of the Bill for amending the IMF Act of 1945, Mr Pranab Mukherjee made a suo moto statement to the Lok Sabha on the second year's arrangements with the Fund under its extended credit facility. That statement was made routinely, with not one member asking for a discussion on it. Always a lucky man, Mr Mukherjee now reaps what his elder predecessor sowed last year.

CSO: 4220/7697

COMMENTARY ON ISRAELI VICTORY IN LEBANON

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 23 Jul 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Realities of Power"]

[Text] India has once again reiterated its stand on the Palestinian issue. This is legitimate on several counts. Israel has been wholly intransigent in negotiations with Egypt on the issue of autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza. It has capped it with an invasion of Lebanon. Thousands of people have died and many have been rendered homeless as a result. Tel Aviv under Mr Begin is in fact behaving as if it recognises no international law. But it is one thing to state the unexceptionable proposition, as Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao has done, that a permanent solution has to be found to the long-standing Palestinian issue, and quite another to offer suggestions which bear some relation to the reality on the ground. India, it is true, does not command sufficient clout to be heeded in the present Lebanese crisis and as such is not well placed to make specific proposals. But that only shows that it serves little purpose to reaffirm principles.

The Lebanese crisis has provided another demonstration of Israel's overwhelming military superiority over its Arab foes. It has shown that the gap has grown enormously since 1973 to Israel's advantage. Similarly, it has not only provided another demonstration of the inability of Arab governments to unite in the face of the Israeli challenge, but also exposed their ambivalence towards the Palestinian armed struggle. For, none of the Arab states has shown the slightest willingness to provide asylum for the guerrillas now trapped in West Beirut. Above all, it has shown that in their extremity the Arabs, too, have nowhere else to turn than the United States for protection against Israel. It is notable that the Syrian foreign minister has gone to Washington to offer a plan for the evacuation of the Palestinian guerrillas and not to Moscow for more arms. Syria has a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union which entitles it to ask for more military assistance. But such aid has not enabled it to stand up to Israel and is wholly irrelevant in the present context. President Brezhnev himself must know that to be the case. On his own, he has contented himself with verbal denunciations of Israel and the United States, opposition to the introduction of U.S. troops and a vague proposal for placing a U.N. peace-keeping force in Beirut. All in all it is self-evident that only a solution acceptable to Israel can help avert the destruction of West Beirut and the PLO guerrillas with it and that only the Reagan administration can bring pressure to bear on Tel Aviv. The rest of us

can do no more than use such influence as we have in Washington to persuade it to take a tougher stand with Israel. For all we know, Israel's victory may turn out to be a pyrrhic one. It may set in motion a chain of events which Israel and the United States with their combined power may not be able to control. But that is in the future. At the moment, it is necessary to concentrate on finding a solution to the Lebanese crisis.

CSO: 4220/7697

CPI RESOLUTION RECOMMENDS AID TO DROUGHT AREAS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 27 Jul 82 p 4

[Text]

The Communist Party of India will observe 1 September as "Famine Relief Day" in the rural areas, the party's National Council decided in the Capital on Monday.

The Council adopted a resolution to this effect bringing out the misery and distress that have overtaken the rural populace on account of the serious situation created by failure of monsoon in 25 out of 35 meteorological divisions of the country. As a result, 76 per cent of the crop area in nine States are officially admitted to be in the grip of drought which is worse than that of 1979.

The Council, which met here from 22 to 26 July, demanded total reversal of the "callous, complacent and anti-people policy" of the Government and adoption of a 14-point plan to rush immediate succour and relief to the affected people. It called upon CPI units and members to plunge into the relief campaign in co-operation with other parties, organisations and groups including charitable institutions.

The 14-points projected by the Council are: (1) rush adequate quantities of seeds, fertilisers, credit and other inputs to such areas where late sowing is even now possible with a favourable turn in the monsoon; ensure the maximum utilisation of all irrigation potential already created; (2) supply on a priority basis electricity, diesel and kerosene to all such areas where means of ground water irrigation are available; (3) write off all crop loans where purchased seeds and other inputs have perished due to monsoon failure; (4) declare 'famine' and 'scarcity' in all affected areas

according to the extent of damage of crops; (5) suspend collection of all Government revenue, taxes and dues as well as all arrears of cooperative and bank loans in all famine and scarcity affected areas, and grant suitable remissions; (6) ensure adequate and regular supply of foodgrains, edible oils, salt, kerosene, matches and other essential commodities to every panchayat and mohalla by opening new fair price shops wherever necessary; (7) ensure adequate supply of drinking water in all affected areas; (8) remit school and college fees of all needy students and arrange mid-days meals for school children in the affected areas; (9) take over wholesale trade in foodgrains and other essential consumer goods including agricultural inputs so as to regularly feed the public distribution system and prevent hoarding, profiteering and black-marketing by unscrupulous elements; (10) start hard manual, light manual and other types of relief works in order to provide work and income to the affected people; (11) distribute adequate amount to taxant and consumption loans so as to sustain the people during the period of the calamity and ensure the timely sowing of the next crop; (12) insure the completion during the sixth Five Year Plan of the over 60 incomplete large and medium irrigation schemes lingering for more than five years so as to extend the area of assured irrigation as rapidly as possible; (13) set up all parties' advisory committees at all levels to supervise and assist in the distribution of relief and loan as well as in the execution of various relief works; (14) withdraw all cases arising

out of the relief movement and punish officials guilty of the Orissa firing.

'CALLOUSNESS'

The resolution highlighted the fact that the misery of the rural working people—agricultural workers, marginal-small-middle peasants and rural artisans—was further compounded by the "utter incompetence, callousness and corruption pervading the whole fabric of administration under the Congress-I Governments".

In this context, it referred to allegations in the Bihar assembly of about a dozen cases of starvation deaths and assailed the Government for expressing satisfaction over allotment of a miserable sum of "seed money" to start distribution of relief in affected areas and for thinking of only sending "official teams" to "study the situation".

"It is amazing that without waiting for the result of these 'studies' the Government of India has already curtailed the supply of foodgrains to fair price shops or under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) in the drought-hit States", it observed, adding that it was no surprise to find bullets being showered on peasants and agricultural workers clamouring for relief.

"No less scandalous is the Government policy of forcible realisation of cooperative and other loans and accumulated arrears of certain Government taxes, rates and dues from the famished peasants, by resorting to large-scale 'distrain proceedings' at the instance of the World Bank as, for example, in Tamilnadu", the resolution read.

CONTROL OF FOREIGN MONEY FLOW DEEMED INEFFECTIVE

Madras THE HINDU in English 26 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by K.K. Katyal: "An Illusion of Control--and an Aid in Witch-Hunting"]

[Text] Let not an impression be created that the flow of foreign money would dwindle as a result of the Government's decision making it obligatory on some organisations to seek official approval before accepting funds from abroad.

All that has happened is that the list of one of the three categories of political recipients of foreign funds has been updated. There is no change in the law seeking to regulate the receipt of contributions from other countries. It remains as ineffective as it ever was during the six years it had been on the statute book.

The implementation machinery continues to be ineffective--the job is looked after as before by a Joint Secretary with an ill-equipped supporting organisation. The loopholes in the regulatory mechanism, envisaged in the Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act--that is how the measure is known--remain unplugged. And this at a time when the problem posed by the flow of foreign funds continues to be formidable and has acquired several new dimensions.

According to one assessment, over Rs 500 crores to Rs 550 crores was received last year from sources outside the country by all manner of beneficiaries. Not all this money came through official channels but the bulk of it--nearly Rs 400 crores--did. The problems certainly would have been less unmanageable had the official machinery kept track of this amount.

Three Categories

Under the scheme of the law, there are three categories of organisations and individuals and they are subjected to different controls depending on the degree of their sensitiveness. Those in the first category--political parties, MPs and legislators, journalists and employees of the Government and corporate undertakings--are prohibited altogether from receiving funds from abroad, though foreign hospitality could be accepted with the prior permission of the Union Government.

Then there are "organisations of a political nature, not being political parties," which need advance official approval for accepting contributions from

abroad. The third category, those with a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programmes, is required to intimate the Centre the details of the funds received--the amount, the source and the purpose for which it is utilised.

The "organisations of a political nature not being political parties," have to be notified by the Home Ministry. Till now, there were 141 bodies on this list, and 28 have been added, having regard, as the rules provide, their activities, ideology, programme and their links with political parties. The original list included trade union organisations, youth and student bodies, friendship societies, voluntary organisations and an odd assortment of parties like the RSS, Jamat-e-Islami-e-Hind, Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Dalit Panthers, Moral Rearmament, Kannada Paksha, Dravida Kazhagam and Tamil Arasu Kazhagam. The additions mostly comprise students and youth organisations.

Inadequate Machinery

The real problem is not that the list of the organisations that required official permission before accepting money from abroad is incomplete but that the regulatory measure touches, at best, a fringe of the problem and what is more dangerous, that it create an illusion of control. All that the recipients of foreign money, with prior permission or otherwise, are required to do is to file returns to the department concerned and there the matter ends.

In the first place, the official machinery, inadequate as it is, cannot scrutinise the returns, and if it does, it could not always detect violations of rules, for the ingenuity of officials hardly can match that of professional charged accountants who file the returns on behalf of the recipients.

Secondly, where is the guarantee that the money received for a specified purpose, say the renovation of construction of mosques, to take one instance from the recent cases, is not utilised elsewhere? There is nothing in the law to enable the authorities to chase foreign money if it changed hands, after its receipt in India.

To cover up their failure, officials would seize upon an odd case involving a minor, technical violation of the rule (simply because it was easy to detect such cases), blow it up and try to impress the credulous among us. Or they would be too keen to join politicians, who, for their own reasons, would like to brand their opponents as foreign agents. Officials unwittingly become tools in the game of witch-hunting and serve the interest of the politicians in power without tackling the real problem.

Vendetta

The case of the Gandhi Peace Foundation illustrates the point. Whether there were irregularities in the receipt or use of foreign funds will be known after the completion of the inquiry that was ordered recently. But the way the campaign was mounted against it and its office-bearers smacked of political vendetta--the charge that was often levelled against the Janata rulers by the Congress (I).

Fortunately, seniors among officials have a fair idea of the problem, the amount of money that finds its way into the country, its sources and the extent of its misuse. They are candid enough to concede that the regulatory measure is far from effective and they know how and where it failed. Some thought has been given to strengthening the control system.

For instance, it is proposed to introduce the concept of "elongated responsibility" to enable the Government to maintain a watch on the use of foreign funds and to keep track of the real beneficiaries who may be other than the recipients.

The outright ban on the receipt of funds is to be extended to cover all organisations which, at one time or the other, have taken part in elections, even though they may not have succeeded in registering their presence in Parliament or State legislatures. Also, the funds received by Indian organisations from their 'head offices' abroad are intended to be brought within the purview of the law. Those found violating its provisions are to be barred from receiving funds from abroad.

Bigger Effort Needed

These changes would not plug all the loopholes and remedy all the deficiencies but would slightly improve the efficacy of the law. However this by itself will not take care of the crisis of implementation which is a bigger problem and requires a much bigger effort. There is a case for convincing the people that the Government means business. By the way, is it possible to do so when gory accounts of kick-backs and slush money are going the rounds in the country?

The problem of foreign money has grown many-fold since May 1969 when the then Home Minister, Mr Y.B. Chavan told a started Parliament that "any precise quantitative assessment of the financial assistance received is not possible but the indications are that it is selective and is not so small as to be ignored," and wanted the members not to minimise the likely repercussions on the future politics of the country of the obligations that organisations or individuals incur by accepting assistance. He had reasons to believe, he said, that foreign money had been used in the 1967 elections.

It is instructive to recall what Mr Chavan had to say of the many forms of the indirect assistance--"large commissions on sales of literature imported from abroad, sub-ventions paid out of trade earnings by bilateral understanding between commercial organisations and recipient organisations, and excessive advertisement charges, translation fees...and illicit remittances."

Embarrassment

Before Mr Chavan took Parliament into confidence, the CBI had inquired into the allegation, to use his words, that foreign money was being utilised to influence political, social and economic institutions. But the two reports submitted by it have not been made public so far, the suspicion being that the ruling party too had not emerged as a paragon. Both the capitalist and

socialist camps figured among the "donors." The publication of the findings would have embarrassed the Government in diplomatic dealings.

Some such considerations weigh with it now in virtually keeping quiet on the flow of the Gulf money through channels other than the regular, even though it is gravely concerned over the extent of the misuse of funds.

Tensions caused by conversions of Harijans to Islam set into motion another series of inquiries and there are reasons to believe that the Government is not altogether in the dark about the role of foreign funds in this matter.

The tendency to cry wolf and to see a foreign hand and a destabilisation bid from abroad every time that things go wrong here tends to divert attention, on the one hand, from the causes of discontent, which are indigenous and on the other, from the gross abuses of foreign funds.

This tendency was manifest in the initial stages of the Assam agitation when the Government sought to propagate the foreign hand theory on the basis of circumstantial evidence--like a sudden increase in remittances from the Assamese abroad to their relatives and friends here and the visits of foreign nationals, including diplomats to the State.

Later, wiser counsel prevailed and the available evidence was seen in a proper perspective--though the agitation had received sympathy from outside the country--it was the culmination of problems that had been accumulating in the last 35 years.

CSO: 4220/7698

BRIEFS

RETURN FROM EAST EUROPE--New Delhi, July 23 (UNI)--Air Chief Marshal Dilbagh Singh, chief of the air staff, has returned to the capital after an 11-day official visit to the German Democratic Republic and Hungary. During his visit, Air Chief Marshal Dilbagh Singh visited the training and operational units of the air forces of the two countries. In the GDR, the air chief called on the defence minister, General Hoffman. He also called on General Lajos Czinege, the Hungarian defence minister. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Jul 82 p 5]

DEFENSE PRODUCTION--The Deputy Defence Minister, Mr K. P. Singh Deo, told reporters at Calcutta airport on Friday that production in the country's ordinance factories would be stepped up this year. Equipment worth over Rs 850 crores would be produced, against last year's production worth Rs 760 crores, he added. Production was being raised also in the public sector defence production departments, he said. Mr Singh Deo, who was on his way from Delhi to Bhubaneswar, further said no defence employee was involved in appointing people to defence services through bogus recruitment offices. He added that over 230 people enrolled through these agencies had been detected. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 24 Jul 82 p 3]

CHINESE FRIENDSHIP TEAM--Dehradun, July 25 (PTI)--A six-member Chinese delegation led by Mr Wang Ping Nam will visit India in October next in connection with the second national convention of the India-China friendship Association to be held in New Delhi. The Chinese delegation's visit is a follow-up of the visit to China by a nine-member Indian delegation headed by Mr B. B. Mandal, president of the India-China Friendship Association, in May 1981. Mr Mandal said the Indian delegation had submitted a nine-point programme to both the governments suggesting, among other things, frequent exchange of ideas between the two countries, establishment of direct air links and honourable settlement of the border dispute. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Jul 82 p 5]

CSO: 4220/7694

TRANSMIGRANTS TO BE RESETTLED ON NATUNA ISLAND

BK101455 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1120 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Ranai/Natuna Island, 10 Aug (ANTARA)--Natuna Island will be receiving 2,000 transmigrant families from Java in a short while, the regent of Riau Islands, Murwanton said here Monday.

Some 50 families will arrive there shortly, as part of the 350 families to be resettled on the island in the first phase.

They will occupy the resettlement in Sungai Ulu, some 23 kms towards the west from Ranai, Bungur Timur District.

The necessary preparations are now being made for the transmigrants. Houses are being built, agricultural land prepared.

They will also be guided into the plantation sector, such as raising clove and other perennial vegetation.

The regent admitted that although the weather over the island was reasonably damp, the population was reluctant to raise paddy. They were mostly fishermen, he said. He hoped the newcomers would stage by stage open up fields on the island. Natuna is fertile for clove, and the greater part of the output is sold in Semarang, an islander said. The sales price of dried clove on the island (?stood) at Rp 6,000 per kg, he said.

The population on Natuna totals some 20,000 people. The logistics board maintains permanent storage [words illegible] for meeting the daily need of the population, rice in particular.

Natuna Island has considerably progressed of late, compared to its condition about three years ago. Good roads had been built, there is even a TV relay stations receiving broadcasts from Jakarta.

The idea of sending transmigrants to the island was put forward by the first defence territorial commander, Lieutenant General Susilo Sudarman when he visited the area in the middle of last year.

CSO: 4220/286

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL ON EAST TIMOR—The human rights group, Amnesty International, today said it feared so-called disappearances in East Timor were more widespread than first thought. It also said the number of executions without trial carried out by Indonesian authorities as late as September 1981 was probably understated. The numbers were probably in the thousands. Amnesty International was giving evidence in Sydney to the Senate enquiry into East Timor. It said that since the Indonesian takeover of the island in 1975, Indonesian authorities had prevented unhindered access to the territory and the flow of information out of it. The human rights organization said there was still a large number of East Timorese in prisons in Dili and on the island of Atauro, north of Timor, being held without trial. [Text] [BK111133 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Aug 82]

CSO: 4220/286

LAO ENVOY RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE

BK311149 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] At the Lao Embassy at 0900 on 30 July Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK, received Ali Fayyad, PLO special envoy of the political bureau in charge of Southeast Asia.

During the meeting, Ali Fayyad hailed the Lao revolution for its victories and the developments made in accordance with the genuine socialist line. On behalf of the Palestinian Party and people, he voiced support for the correct revolution of the Lao people.

He exposed the crimes committed against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples by the Israeli Zionists and U.S. imperialists. He also expressed profound thanks to the Lao Party and people for their constant support given to the cause of struggle of the Palestinian people. He stressed his intention to invite delegations from Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos to see the true situation in Palestine.

In his reply, Comrade Khamphan Vilachit highly appraised the Palestinian people for their valiant struggle against the barbarous acts of the Israeli Zionists and U.S. imperialists and in their cause to seek genuine independence, freedom, peace and happiness.

The comrade said that the Kampuchean revolution has achieved great, historic victories because of the spirit of national unity and international solidarity of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. He expressed the hope that through the spirit of solidarity, the Palestinian revolution will achieve one victory after another.

In conclusion, the comrade pledged always to support the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

CSO: 4212/28

KAMPUCHEA

PLO ENVOY ARRIVES TO 'SEEK SUPPORT' IN LEBANON

BK300324 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] With the consent of the KPRP Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission, (Ali Fayad), PLO special envoy in charge of the political bureau for Southeast Asia, arrived in the PRK at noon on 29 July in order to seek support and assistance for the movement to oppose the acts of aggression and genocide committed against the Palestinian people in Lebanon by the Israeli Zionists and the U.S. imperialists.

On hand at Pochentong Airport to welcome (Ali Fayad) were, among others, Comrade Min Khin, acting secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; Venerable Um Sum, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal KUFNCD Committee; female Comrade Sisowath Sovethivong Monivong, member of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Sok Sen, representative of the KPRP Central Committee foreign relations directorate; and many cadres and personnel.

Also present at the airport was Comrade (Nguyen Ho), adviser of the SRV Embassy in Kampuchea.

CSC: 4212/28

HENG TEAV ADDRESSES TRADE UNION CLOSING SESSION

BK310957 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 CMT 31 Jul 82

[TEXT] A ceremony was held at the Central Trade Union Cadre School at 1430 GMT on 30 July to close the 5-day meeting to review the work of all trade unions throughout the country in the first half of 1982.

In his speech at the ceremony, Comrade Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Trade Union Central Committee, spoke on the outcome of the meeting. He said: All the participants at the meeting listened attentively to the reports on the documents of the Party Central Committee's Political Bureau and on the essence of the tasks to be carried out in the second half of the year. They also held thorough discussions on the work activities carried out in the first half of the year and the five tasks to be carried out in the second half of the year. They voiced full agreement with all the issues which were raised, all the significant points in the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the principles of the trade union.

In conclusion, the comrade exhorted all the participants to strive to stimulate the efforts to strengthen and develop the trade union movement in all localities and to effectively and successfully carry out the work targets and give tasks for the second half of the year which were set forward with the aim of advancing toward the convening of the National Trade Union Conference at the end of 1982 and in the cause of defending and building the fatherland and making it advance gradually through a transitional period toward socialism.

CSO: 4212/28

CHEA SIM ADDRESSES TRADE UNION MEETING

BK310938 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, attended the first biannual meeting of the Kampuchean Trade Union Central Committee at 1430 GMT on 29 July.

During the meeting, Comrade Chea Sim delivered a long and significant speech. He expressed warm greetings and wished all the participants success in their meeting. He emphasized the roles and tasks of the three mass organizations--the Kampuchean Trade Union, Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization and the Kampuchean Women's Association. Concerning the role and tasks of the Kampuchean Trade Union, the comrade stressed: The role of the trade union is to stimulate the masses in the factories and enterprises and the cadres and personnel within the state organs to emulate one another in carrying out their respective tasks in accordance with the requirements of the party and the state. This means that trade union is an essential organization of the party and the state and a link for transmitting the lines, policies, circulars and resolutions of the party and the state to all the cadres and personnel so that they can thoroughly monitor and guide the people to correctly comply with the lines, decrees and laws of the party and the state.

After comparing the rights and freedoms enjoyed by the working class in the feudal-capitalist regimes and the socialist regime, the comrade said: In this current period, the trade union must pay attention to educating and inculcating all the workers and personnel so that they will be imbued with spirit of patriotism and love for socialism and know how to distinguish friends from foes and hold aloft the two banners of patriotism and international solidarity, especially solidarity with the Vietnamese comrades.

The comrade chairman of the PRK National Assembly also exposed the perfidious maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the true nature of the so-called tripartite coalition government. The comrade stressed: The enemies are seeking all means of undermining the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity, which is the sharpest and most sacred weapon for defending the independence, sovereignty and existence of Kampuchea.

In conclusion, the comrade expressed his conviction that after this meeting, the Kampuchean Trade Union will strive to stimulate the workers movements more vigorously with the aim of contributing to the defence of the country and its rapid development.

CONFERENCE HELD FOR AGRICULTURE MINISTRY CADRES

BK041319 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 CMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] A ceremony was held at the State Rubber Plantation Directorate at 1500 on 3 August to open a course on the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress for cadres, personnel and workers of the Ministry of Agriculture. Present at the ceremony, among others, were Comrade Mat Ly, acting minister of agriculture; Comrade Nuon Sareth, deputy minister of industry; and many cadres from various sectors in the ministry of agriculture.

Comrade (Chan Sarun), chairman of the Committee for Organizing the Course, spoke on the opening of this course which aims at enabling our cadres, personnel and workers to understand the significance of the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress, thus ensuring the success of their tasks.

In his speech, Comrade Mat Ly, acting minister of agriculture, exhorted all the trainees to study hard in order to grasp the significance of the resolutions of the party congress and increase their knowledge.

In conclusion, a representative of the trainees pledged to study hard and grasp all the requirements set forth in the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress so as to achieve success in all tasks for national defense and construction.

CBE 5/12/28

KAMPUCHEAN AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 26 JUL-1 AUG

BK020635 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 26 July-1 August:

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 26 July reports that workers and personnel of rubber plantations in Kompong Cham Province last year tapped over 8 million liters of latex or an average yield of 34 liters per day per worker. The 181 dry rubber workers turned out over 2,000 tons of dry rubber in the first 6 months of this year. The radio at 0400 GMT on 31 July says that in Prey Chhor District, Kompong Cham Province, so far more than 1,000 hectares of rainy-season rice, 500 hectares of corn, potato, beans and sesame have been planted. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1432 GMT on 1 August adds that the veterinary service of Memot District has vaccinated 5,200 oxen and 3,000 pigs against contagious disease.

Pursat: At 0400 GMT on 27 July, Phnom Penh Radio reports that peasants in Pursat Province are determined to meet the target of 63,000 hectares of rice production this year. By mid-July, more than 21,200 hectares of land had been plowed, nearly 17,000 other hectares of rice transplanted or broadcast, 3,400 hectares of rice sown and about 1,400 hectares of subsidiary crops planted. There are 32,500 head of cattle and more than 2,700 pigs. The people dredged 13 km of old ditches in Kravanh District, 1 km in Krakor, 6 km in Pursat town and 3 km in Lolok Sar Commune, repaired a reservoir in Roliep Commune and built a flood dike of 5 km along Pursat River.

Kampot: SPK at 0401 GMT on 27 July reports that Kampot Province has transplanted rice on 19,430 hectares, sown rice on 8,070 hectares and plowed another 6,860 hectares; grown corn on 1,930 hectares, sugarcane on 660 hectares and subsidiary crops on 6,290 hectares. It has raised 96,600 head of cattle or 12,300 head more than the previous year. The provincial authorities have supplied various localities with 530 tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,175 liters of insecticide, 820 kg of raticide, 150 sprayers and 2,000 ploughs.

Kompong Chhnang: Radio Phnom Penh at 1300 GMT on 27 July notes that there are 12,000 hectares of land in Kompong Chhnang Province for growing rice. Up to 20 July, more than 11,700 hectares had been tilled, 5,000 hectares of early, ordinary and late rice sown, 9,200 hectares of rice broadcast and transplanted, 2,700 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops planted. SPK News Service at

1440 GMT on 28 July says that in Kompong Leng District, 2,800 hectares of rice were planted. The district has raised 8,900 oxen and 1,900 pigs. Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 1 August mentions that in Kompong Tralach District so far more than 900 hectares of fallow land have been reclaimed; about 1,000 hectares of floating and other rice planted; 800 hectares of secondary food crops and 100 hectares of industrial crops grown. SPK at 1432 GMT on 1 August adds that the veterinary service of Baribo District has vaccinated 5,280 oxen and 2,000 cattle against contagious disease.

Svay Rieng: At 0357 GMT on 29 July the news agency notes that peasants in Svay Rieng Province have converted into arable land some 2,700 hectares which were previously filled with mines and booby traps.

Preah Vihear: According to Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 29 July, peasants in Tbeng Meanchey District [as heard], Preach Vihear Province, have transplanted rice on more than 42 hectares, planted rice on 10 hectares; prepared land on 120 hectares for growing rice and vegetables; reclaimed 31 hectares of land; spread 2 tons of cattle manure fertilizer; dug 138 meters of ditches and built 3-km long field embankments.

Takeo: SPK reports at 0421 GMT on 30 July that the people of Takeo Province by mid-July had planted 10,780 hectares of early rice, 745 hectares of IR-36 rice and transplanted 6,000 hectares of middle rice. Koah Andet District sowed 7,200 hectares, overfulfilling the plan norm by three times; Prey Krabas District, 3,480 hectares or 85 percent of the plan and Kirivong, 2,220 hectares. The districts of Tram Kak, Bati and Samraong grew a total of 670 hectares of corn, 370 hectares of potato, 970 hectares of manioc and 800 hectares of beans.

Kompong Thom: SPK at 1428 GMT on 30 July reports that up to mid-July, peasants in Kompong Thom Province had planted 38,700 hectares of rice and sown another 1,270 hectares. The subsidiary crop acreage has been expanded to 5,150 hectares with Baray District accounting for 2,530 hectares. Mobile technical groups of the Provincial Agricultural Service have been going to various localities to exhort the people to use more chemical fertilizer and practice intensive farming. The service has supplied farmers with 1,700 tons of chemical fertilizer and 300 tons of rice seeds. SPK at 1432 GMT on 1 August adds that the province has vaccinated 4,120 oxen, 6,000 cattle and 1,200 pigs against contagious disease.

Battambang: At 0410 GMT on 31 July SPK reports that in Rattanamondol District, Battambang Province, farmers planted 560 hectares of rice, 310 hectares of corn and hundreds of hectares of cotton. The Provincial Agricultural Service has supplied the people with 120 tons of rice seeds, cotton seeds and fuel oil for motorpumps. The district's rice production plan for this season is 2,500 hectares. Phnom Penh Radio at 1330 GMT on 1 August adds that last year the district planted 558 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and 450 hectares of various crops. There are 510 pairs of oxen in the district.

KAMPUCHEAN AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 2-8 AUGUST

BK090220 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 2-8 August:

Kompong Thom: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 7 August reports that in Sandan District almost 5,000 hectares of rice had been planted by mid July, accounting for 52 percent of the plan. This area is made up of 2,000 hectares of late rice, 540 hectares of ordinary rice, 1,000 hectares of slash and burn rice and 1,200 hectares of early rice transplanted. The target for rainy season rice production is 9,000 hectares. At 0400 GMT on 2 August the radio reports that by mid July peasants in the province had transplanted 5,300 hectares of all kinds of rice and sowed more than 1,000 hectares. There are also 5,000 hectares of other crops growing in the province.

Pursat: At 0400 GMT on 2 August the radio carries a statement by Chhun Song, member of the Pursat People's Revolutionary Committee on agricultural production in his province. He notes that this rainy season the province plans to plant rice on 63,000 hectares. By mid July 21,000 hectares of land had been plowed, as against 1,800 hectares last year; more than 3,000 hectares had been sown, as against 1,000 hectares last year; 17,000 hectares have been broadcast and transplanted, as against 7,800 hectares last year. Since mid-July another 2,000 hectares of land have been plowed, 70 hectares sown and 2,000 hectares transplanted and broadcast. It is also planned to undertake intensive cultivation on 1,000 hectares.

Battambang: The radio reports at 1300 GMT on 7 August that by the end of July the agricultural service in the province had provided peasants with 6,000 tons of rice seed, 1,400 tons of chemical fertilizer, 17 tons of rat poison and various agricultural implements. By the beginning of this month peasants had planted 172,678 hectares of rice--61 percent of the plan. At 1300 GMT on 5 August the radio reports that by the end of July in Preah Net Preah District more than 20,000 hectares of ricefields had been planted, 257 hectares sown and 5,000 hectares of land reclaimed. A similar report on the district carried by Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0354 GMT on 5 August adds that this year's plan calls for growing rice on 27,000 hectares as against last year's 25,200 hectares.

Takeo: In Bati District, the radio reports at 0400 GMT on 4 August, almost 16,000 hectares of land had been tilled by the end of July, almost 2,000

hectares of land had been sown and over 8,000 hectares of IR-36 and broadcast rice had been transplanted. Over 580 hectares of secondary crops had also been planted. In Prey Kabbas District, the radio reports at 1300 GMT on 4 August, 4,400 hectares of rice has been broadcast, comprising 67 percent of the plan, and 550 hectares of rice has been transplanted. Plowing has been completed on 6,600 hectares and some 800 hectares of subsidiary crops have been planted.

Kompong Chhnang: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 4 August that by the end of July, 1,264 hectares of rice had been planted and transplanted in Baribo District along with 232 hectares of white corn, cassava, potato beans and vegetables and 26 hectares of industrial crops. At 0429 GMT on 6 August SPK reports that by the end of July Kompong Tralach District had planted 5,120 hectares of rice, 280 hectares of subsidiary crops and 200 hectares of industrial crops. This rainy season the district plans to grow 12,500 hectares of rice. Last year it planted 11,500 hectares and sold 1,080 tons to the state--700 tons on excess of the plan.

Kompong Cham: At 1459 GMT on 8 August SPK reports that the province has planted 36,000 hectares of rice. The area planted to corn is 15,000 hectares. The rainy season rice production plan calls for 155,000 hectares to be grown.

Kampot: In Kampot District, according to the radio at 1300 GMT on 3 August, 400 hectares of land has been sown and over 900 hectares of late and early rice have been transplanted. Over 1,000 hectares of subsidiary crops have also been planted.

CS01 4/12/28

KAMPUCHEAN AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 9-15 AUG

BK160320 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 9-15 August:

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 14 August reports that by the end of July nearly 300 hectares of early, ordinary and late rice had been planted in Peam Chor District, that over 3,000 hectares of land had been tilled, over 3,000 hectares of various types of rice transplanted and 65 hectares of rice broadcast or transplanted. At 1300 GMT on 14 August the radio says that in Stoeng Treang District nearly 400 hectares of rice had been sown and more than 2,000 hectares transplanted by the end of July. In addition 8,400 hectares of slash and burn rice and 800 hectares of subsidiary crops had been planted. A report on this district transmitted by Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0410 GMT on 11 August gives different figures: By the end of July 3,400 hectares of rice were growing, while 220 hectares of corn and 580 hectares of subsidiary crops had been planted. The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 11 August that in Kroch Chhma District 480 hectares of rice, 159 hectares of corn, 174 hectares of red corn, 718 hectares of sesame and 17 hectares of peanut and mung bean had been planted. An SPK report at 0412 GMT on 10 August adds that the district has also planted 480 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh Radio reports at 1300 GMT on 9 August that during the last two weeks of July the entire province planted more than 30,000 hectares of rice and 10,000 hectares of corn. More than 46,000 hectares of land were planted and 1,000 hectares hoed.

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh Radio reports at 0400 GMT on 13 August that in Svay Teap District more than 10,000 hectares of land had been plowed by the end of July and more than 1,400 hectares of all types of rice sown. More than 200 hectares of early rice, 200 hectares of middle rice and 60 hectares of late rice have been transplanted and 70 hectares of ordinary rice broadcast. At 1435 GMT on 14 August SPK reports that in Romeas Hek District peasants have planted 4,900 hectares of rice and the total area under cultivation has reached more than 6,500 hectares--40 percent of the plan. At 0359 GMT on 13 August SPK says that 7,050 hectares of rice have been transplanted in the province, of which 3,540 hectares are in Svay Rieng District. During the last 10 days over 5,800 hectares of rice have been transplanted or broadcast. Over 83,000 hectares of land have been prepared, while the agricultural service has provided 47 tons of IR-36 rice seed, 960 tons of chemical fertilizer, 3,400 liters of insecticide and 300 kg of rat poison.

Kampong: At 0400 GMT on 13 August Phnom Penh Radio reports more than 4,500 hectares of land had been plowed and harrowed in Angkor Chey District by mid July. More than 3,000 hectares of early rice had been transplanted, 900 hectares of late rice sown and more than 500 hectares of late rice transplanted. Almost 800 hectares have been planted to subsidiary crops and vegetables.

Kandal: Phnom Penh Radio reports at 0400 GMT on 12 August that from 20-27 July more than 8,000 hectares of all types of rice were broadcast and transplanted in the province, and that by the end of July more than 58,000 hectares of land had been plowed and 30,500 hectares broadcast or transplanted with rice. At 0400 GMT on 10 August an SPE report adds that 15,840 hectares of corn and 2,000 tons of beans and potato have also been planted. It says that 115 tons of corn seed, 724 tons of IR-46 rice seed and 2,420 tons of chemical fertilizer have been distributed by the authorities, while 357 pumps have been sent to areas threatened by drought. Kaoh Thom District has 4,240 hectares of rice under cultivation—750 hectares over plan, while Kandal Stung District has 5,820 hectares of rice growing. Phnom Penh Radio reports at 1300 GMT on 12 August that in Kien Svay District by the end of July 1,600 hectares of land has been plowed and 20 hectares of land sown. More than 2,000 hectares of land had been planted with subsidiary crops. In another report on the same district carried at 1300 GMT on 11 August the radio says that more than 9 tons of corn have been harvested and 10 hectares of land plowed in the district. At 0400 GMT on 11 August the radio reports that by 5 August more than 260 hectares of slash and burn rice land had been tilled in Kandal Stung District. More than 11,700 hectares of land has been prepared and more than 1,320 hectares of various types of rice sown, 6,000 hectares transplanted and more than 1,500 hectares of floating rice transplanted.

Katmonkiri: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 12 August that during the first half of 1982 the Provincial Agricultural Office offered more than 7,900 kg of rice seed to people in Veun Sai District, 2,030 kg of late rice seed to people in Lonphat District and more than 1 ton of ordinary rice seed to people in Ban Lung District. At 1300 GMT on 11 August the radio says that so far more than 4,000 hectares of land have been plowed and more than 250 hectares of rice transplanted. More than 9,000 hectares of slash and burn rice and 1,000 hectares of corn, sweet potatoes, mung bean, banana and sesame have been planted. There are 3,400 pigs in the province.

Pursat: In Bikan District, according to Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 11 August, almost 8,000 hectares of land has been tilled and 6,000 hectares of various types of rice have been broadcast. The radio reports at 1300 GMT on 11 August that the Provincial Agricultural Service has transported 700 plows, 28 tons of IR-46 rice seeds, 2,700 tons of red corn seed and 260 tons of ordinary rice seed to the people.

Takeo: At 1300 GMT on 11 August the radio reports that in Kirivong District 1,000 hectares of land are to be cultivated during the rainy season. By the end of July more than 3,000 hectares had been sown, 14,000 hectares plowed and more than 14,000 hectares of early, ordinary and late rice transplanted. According to the radio at 1300 GMT on 10 August, by the end of July more than 1,600 hectares of rainy season rice had been transplanted in Samroang District. Over 10,000 hectares of land have been tilled.

Saigon Chhnang: Phnom Penh Radio reports at 0400 GMT on 10 August that by the end of July the province had broadcast over 4,600 hectares of floating rice, sown over 5,600 hectares of various types of rice, transplanted 6,700 hectares of various types of rice, planted 2,000 hectares of highland slash and burn rice, 2,700 hectares of secondary food crops and 400 hectares of industrial crops. The province has reclaimed over 4,000 hectares of land for growing rainy season rice, 527 hectares of dry season farmland and over 3,200 hectares of slash and burn land.

Prey Veng: In Sitho Kandal District, according to the radio at 0400 GMT on 10 August, 2,000 hectares of land have been plowed. Over 200 hectares of various types of rice have been planted along with 45 hectares of secondary crops.

Battambang: Phnom Penh SPK at 1432 GMT on 10 August reports that Battambang District has planted 40,600 hectares of rainy season rice, which is 67 percent of the plan. The district has also planted 260 hectares of jute and 1,200 hectares of other subsidiary crops.

At 1429 GMT on 11 August SPK reports that the province has planted 172,700 hectares of rice, 31,200 hectares more than at the same time last year. The districts of Mongkol Borei and Preah Net Preah have, respectively, fulfilled 88 and 76 percent of their rainy season rice planting targets. The province has planted 10,300 hectares of subsidiary crops and 2,500 hectares of industrial crops.

CSO: 4212/28

'VODK' WELCOMES 'ICK' AD HOC COMMITTEE

BK251007 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean People Welcome the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea in its Mission to Stimulate the Implementation of the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea"]

[Text] The International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK] held in July 1981 adopted a resolution setting up an Ad Hoc Committee to help stimulate the implementation of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the ICK which demand that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea immediately and unconditionally so as to allow the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination without any external interference.

This Ad Hoc Committee, headed by its chairman, Senegalese Ambassador (Masamba Sara), is coming to carry out its mission in Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea sincerely welcome the efforts of the committee and hope that it will come to inspect the actual reports and facts on the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy's aggression in Kampuchea and the criminal acts that the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have carried out and are carrying out in a most barbarous and cruel manner by massacring the Kampuchean people with all kinds of weapons, including toxic chemicals.

In almost 4 years, the UN General Assembly has adopted 3 resolutions demanding Vietnam--the aggressor which invaded the Democratic Kampuchean state, a sovereign and independent state, in defiance of the norms of international relations and the fundamental principles of the UN Charter--to withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea unconditionally in order to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny through a free election under the UN supervision. The ICK also adopted a declaration demanding that Vietnam withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea immediately and unconditionally. These resolutions and the declaration constitute reasonable and correct basis for a comprehensive, just and permanent settlement of the Kampuchean problem. But, until now, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have obstinately refused to respect and implement these resolutions and the declaration. On the contrary, they have resorted to all kinds of deceitful maneuvers in an attempt to bury the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the ICK and

to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea so that they can forever occupy Kampuchea. This obstinate attitude of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors constitutes a most savage contempt for the opinion of the world community and an act contrary to the principles of the UN Charter.

The Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors will definitely carry on all kinds of dark maneuvers and deceitful diplomacy in order to realize their plan to annex Kampuchea that they failed to accomplish through military means over a period of almost 4 years.

In the face of such an obstinate Vietnamese attitude, in the search for a solution to the Kampuchean problem the governments of all peace and justice-loving countries and the United Nations must stand firm on the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the ICK.

The Kampuchean problem caused by the Vietnamese aggression in peace be restored in Kampuchea and can security and stability be ensured in the Southeast Asian region as a whole.

The ICK Ad Hoc Committee, which is well aware of this problem, has made continuous efforts on the basis of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the ICK. We hope that the Ad Hoc Committee will further strive to overcome all obstacles and difficulties in order to rapidly bring about the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the ICK so as to restore peace in Kampuchea and enable Kampuchea to remain an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country which will be beneficial to peace and stability throughout the Southeast Asian region and to peace in the whole world.

The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea are ready to give close cooperation to the Ad Hoc Committee and assist it so that it will be able to carry out its mission successfully.

CSO: 4212/28

'VOICE' REPORTS ON FULRO ACTIVITIES IN DAC LAC

BR260255 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
1310 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Dac Lac battlefield:

On 4 and 9 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops conducting operations at (Yang Khlaeun) Hill, west of (Tving N'ropong), and in the spiked fields near (Ea Fachao) Stream, killing three soldiers, wounding three others and seizing an M-79 and five rounds.

On 15 and 28 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops raiding (Satom M'ton), south of (Trapeang Roung), and attacked them at (Ampl Pimm) village, east of (Trapeang Roung), killing 7 enemy soldiers, wounding 7 others and seizing an AR-15 and 40 rounds, 4 handgrenades, 12 rucksacks and a radio receiver.

In sum, on the Dac Lac battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 20 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers and seized an M-79, an AR-15, 4 handgrenades, a radio receiver, 12 rucksacks and a quantity of ammunition.

CSO: 4212/78

'VUDK' ISSUES COMBAT REPORT ON LAOS

9 July Report

BK260252 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Here is a combat report from Laos:

On 9 July, the guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front attacked the Vietnamese enemy troops at (Khloem) three times killing three and wounding four others.

19, 20 July Report

BK270527 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Here is a combat report from Laos:

On 19 and 20 July, the guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at (Khloem) position and ambushed them as they were sallying out to the west of (Khloem) position killing 8 and wounding 10 others. Another Vietnamese soldier was also killed when he stepped on the guerrillas' mines.

LNLF Attacks on SRV Troops

BK240633 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Here is a combat report from Laos:

On 12 and 14 July the guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front (LNLF) attacked Vietnamese troops at a position on (Toek Sap) Hill and at (Kbal O Kamreng) position near (Toek Sap), killing five of them and wounding some others. On 14 and 15 July the LNLF guerrillas attacked Vietnamese troops at a position on the slope of (Toek Sap) Hill and at (O Srayap), killing six of them and wounding five others.

In sum, the LNLF guerrillas killed or wounded 17 Vietnamese aggressors troops.

'VOOK' REPORTS ON FULRO ACTIVITIES IN BAN ME THUOT

BE270515 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2300 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas in the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 3 and 7 May, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops south of (Os Stea) position near route 21 and at a position east of (Te Din) station killing six soldiers and wounding two others. The Vietnamese suffered another dead and a number of wounded when they stepped on mines and punji stakes. An AK, 50 rounds of AK ammunition, 2 AR-15's, 50 rounds of AR-15 ammunition and 5 rucksacks were seized.

Between 15 and 19 May, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers at (U Tav) Village, east of Ban Me Thuot, and west of (Buon Aokmang) position killing six and wounding nine others. The guerrillas seized an M-79 and 4 grenades, 3 AK's and 75 rounds, 3 AR-15's and 80 rounds and 13 rucksacks and destroyed 2 tractors, a truck, 9 barracks and a depot.

On 21 May, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked and ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers east of (Bich Mot) position, near (Sak Nam) Hill, killing eight and wounding five. One of those who stepped on the Dega-Fulro punji stakes near (B'nam Moton) was killed and three others wounded. Two AK's, 50 rounds, 2 AR-15's and 6 rucksacks were seized.

On 25 May, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese truck at (O Ea) Bridge near (Buon Soc) village, on Route 21, killing three Vietnamese soldiers and wounding five others. They also seized 3 AK's, 225 rounds and 3 rucksacks.

In sum, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas in the Ban Me Thuot battlefield killed or wounded 49 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers, destroyed 2 tractors, a truck, an ammunition depot and 9 barracks. They also seized an M-79, 4 grenades, 6 AK's and 150 rounds, 7 AR-15's, 130 rounds and 27 rucksacks.

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'VODK' REPORTS MORE SRV TROOPS SENT TO BATTAMBANG

SEK/02 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
 2100 0201 23 Jul 82

[Text] On 15 July the Vietnamese enemy posted 400 new troops in Phnum Srok District of Battambang Province--100 each in Nam Sai Ward, Kouk Rundeng Ward, Svay Sar Village and (Ta Vong) Ward. This clearly exposes the sham good will of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race who keep propagandizing about their partial troop withdrawal. In fact, they have not withdrawn even a single soldier from Kampuchea, but have continuously dispatched more troops to the Kampuchean battlefield. This has enabled the world to become clearly aware of the tricky nature of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors. If they ballyhoo about a troop withdrawal it means that they are sending in more troops and if they speak about peace, friendship, stability and cooperation it means that they are making preparations for war.

CSM: 0217/22

[NO] THIRITH SENDS CONDOLENCES TO JAPANESE RED CROSS

REBUTON (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2130 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Message of condolences from the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society
to the Japanese Red Cross Society and people:

To Mr (Hajji Yashi), chairman of the Japanese Red Cross Society, Japan:

I am very grieved to hear about the serious natural disasters--heavy storm,
torrential rains and mudslides--which have caused many dead and missing in the
southern part of Japan.

On behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross and the Kampuchean people, I
express deep condolences to the bereaved families and relatives and sincere
sympathy and solidarity with the friendly Japanese people on this sorrowful
occasion.

With the firm conviction that the friendship, cooperation and mutual understand-
ing between our two red cross societies will develop forever, I beg you to
accept my most sincere regards.

Yours truly, Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross.

END 2130 GMT

SWEDISH REPORT CRITICIZES ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

Report Charges Funds 'Wasted'

STOCKHOLM DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 21 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Anders Bjornsson]

[Text] Sizeable amounts of Swedish aid to Laos represent wasted money. Neglected equipment, squandered resources, and wasted capital are the words used to describe the Lao reception of Swedish aid in a sharply critical report by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that was made public on Tuesday.

In the memorandum that was previously classified secret, Gote Magnusson, department head and inspector of development aid, recommends strong restraint in granting future increases in aid and "certain hesitation about considering further aid to Laos."

Gote Magnusson, a former Swedish ambassador to Angola, has been working directly under the minister of foreign affairs since the end of last year to evaluate Swedish development aid efforts and try to make them more effective. The aid to Laos was examined this spring. Magnusson is now going to evaluate Swedish aid to Ethiopia.

Total Swedish contributions to development aid for Laos amounted to 250 million kroner through the end of 1981. The contributions began in the early 1970's with emergency aid and continued with import subsidies through 1979. Since then they have taken the form primarily of support for various projects. Annual disbursements totals 55 million kroner.

[Text] criticized

the Swedish development aid agency, SIDA [Swedish International Development] was criticized both directly and indirectly in the report, which accused it of failing to follow up on the results of its aid, placing too much emphasis on the judgment of Lao authorities, and allowing some of the import subsidies to be added to subsidies for large-scale projects without giving the necessary thought.

According to the report, the low efficiency has manifested itself primarily in the use of import subsidies.

Swedish commitment to development aid in Laos has involved a heavy financial enterprise. The enterprise cannot fully use its vehicles because of fuel shortages. Because of the shortage of food and the low wages, employee output is clearly inadequate. Gote Magnusson talks about the "squandering of aid-financed capital resources."

According to Swedish advisers, an auto repair shop that is also part of the Swedish project subsidies is used at only 10 percent of its capacity.

Part of the explanation is the shortage of experts and the fact that the employees "are not regarded as meeting the minimum requirements for repair shop personnel."

The instructor of development aid continues: "But even Lao management of the repair shop seems weak."

Absentee Rate

Contributing to the poor work results is the fact that the workers are often absent from their jobs. This, in turn, is because they are poorly motivated to work and because they need to have another job elsewhere to round out their meager pay. The absentee rate due to sickness is high, and employees are also frequently forced by the authorities to take time off to participate in political activities.

Better labor discipline, better food supplies for the workers, better education, and a greater differentiation in wage rates are a few of the requirements that should be established when the Lao want to enlarge the repair shop, comments the Magnusson.

The requirements that the receiving country achieve greater efficiency and better utilization of capacity are a theme repeated throughout the memorandum of the instructor of development aid.

Laos currently accounts for one-third of total Lao export revenues. Magnusson says cautiously that the assistance budget should not exceed the amount that is fulfilled with reasonable effect." According to Magnusson, the main reason for caution in granting future increases is that Swedish aid officials do not feel entirely secure because of guerrilla activity in the country.

Magnusson paints a gloomy picture of the conditions for Swedish development

administration is ineffective and difficult to penetrate. Decision-making is slow and drawn out. Government officials avoid taking responsibility. Bureaucratic procedures such as effecting a government payment take an unreasonably long time. There is no realistic economic planning, but on the other hand, spectacular and totally unrealistic political goals have been set. The government is more interested in abstract rather than facilitate daily activity."

Swedish Minister Concedes 'Difficulties'

DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 21 Jul 82 p 3

(Text) Olof Olsson, minister of foreign affairs, says: "I have not read Gote Magnusson's report on aid to Laos. But we have known for a long time that there are big difficulties there.

"Laos is one of the world's very poorest countries and is difficult to reach, both geographically and politically. But we cannot reconsider aid to a country simply because difficulties exist there. Naturally, we must get to work on the problems."

Swedish Aid Agency Defends Projects

DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 22 Jul 82 p 5

(Text) by Thomas Lerner

(Text) "Those criticizing us are overshooting the mark. We at SIDA are knowledgeable and we plan for the long term. The measures being called for have already been adopted, and we are engaged in ongoing discussions as to the form of development aid."

Sweden's Anders Persson, head of SIDA, in an interview with DAGENS NYHETER in Stockholm strikes back at the very severe criticism that has been directed at the Swedish development aid agency over the past few days.

Sweden is investing about 6 billion kronor in some 20 countries in the Third World. Two-thirds of that amount goes to SIDA.

Carl Hamilton and Tom Alberts are very critical of SIDA and of the way the Swedish development aid is designed.

In today's DAGENS NYHETER, Carl Hamilton described development aid as "like filling the gasoline tank of a car that has gotten stuck in the mud. The driver can step on the gas harder and the wheels can dig in deeper."

But

On Tuesday, when a report by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was made public. In that report, Gosta (name variation as published) claimed that the money sent to Laos is wasted.

Anders Persson, who has headed SIDA for almost 3 years, is taking all the criticism.

"Those criticizing us had dug a little deeper into the real situation. They would not have had to use those strong words. I feel that the overall Swedish aid is good, although it is clear that problems can arise in certain areas."

...day criticized Sweden's aid to Mozambique, among other things. He was a communist and once worked on various projects in that former Portuguese colony and in Latin America.

The witness claims that Swedish aid to Mozambique may lead to impoverishment of the entire agricultural sector and result in famine and a massive rural exodus.

Questioned:

Witness Forssé points out that SIDA has already reorganized its aid policy in Mozambique.

Witness Forssé: "When the Portuguese abandoned the country, they left large mechanized farms behind. We helped Mozambique with modern machines and other equipment on those farms."

Witness Forssé also said: "After that introductory phase, we reorganized the aid and are now concentrating on small farms so as to increase food production in the country."

Witness Forssé says that Sweden should establish a special institute on underdeveloped countries. He claims that Swedish aid currently lacks both knowledge and long-term planning.

Witness Forssé responds: "There is no lack of knowledge here at SIDA about conditions in the underdeveloped countries. India has the world's best and most efficient institute on underdeveloped countries--and we all know how things turn out."

Questioned:

Witness Forssé: "It is not knowledge that is lacking, but the will among the power elites to make the necessary changes. The power elites in many underdeveloped countries are a bigger hindrance to good development than SIDA, for example."

Witness Forssé criticizes SIDA often say that Swedish aid goes to projects that are not properly planned, either in the receiving country or by SIDA officials.

Questioned:

Witness Forssé: "A good example of what can happen if everything is not planned. Equipment, machinery, and vehicles there have been destroyed due to lack of maintenance. We have been working on that problem for a long time, and an agreement has recently been signed to the effect that none of our goods will be sent to Laos unless a decided law maintenance will be handled."

Questioned: How is the aid being used in the right way?

Witness Forssé answers: "We have almost 100 people in our aid offices in 14 countries and they regularly follow up on how the aid is being used."

Aid Demands

Today SIDA is concentrating increasingly on complete programs rather than individual projects. It is easier to change the direction of the aid if it is limited to a particular development area--agriculture, for example--than if it is tied to an individual project.

Anders Larsson says: "I think that Sweden ought to stiffen the demands it makes of receiving countries. We should evaluate whether we can do what they ask of us. We should look into it and refuse to take part in unrealistic projects. But that does not mean that there has been a stop to individual projects."

Long Line Saab

One of the biggest problems for SIDA officials at the moment is to decide what Sweden and Angola should take. Sweden will give 100 million kronor to that former Portuguese colony this year, but South Africa's aggression in the country makes any kind of normal aid work impossible.

Anders Larsson says: "So perhaps we should learn from the way Saab and Volvo operate in that country. For example, they take responsibility for building up a local transportation system, and that includes buses, the design of bus stops, maintenance, and so on. SIDA could offer to take over one whole sector of medical care for the Ministry of Health and organize it from the ground up."

Aid Worker: Projects Used by Military

Stockholm: DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Jul 82 p 7

[Text] Is SIDA building roads in Laos for military transportation from Vietnam to Kampuchea? Are political prisoners being used as manpower on the SIDA-supported Muong Mai forestry project?

Discussion on Sweden's aid to Laos is continuing. New criticisms are being made, and old accusations are being dusted off. Roland Lejonstahl, a former aid worker, has now published a report on the time he spent building roads in Laos during several periods between 1978 and 1980.

He was employed by SIDA as part of the Muong Mai forestry project, which was recently subjected to critical scrutiny by the government's inspector of development aid.

Lejonstahl claims in his report that Sweden delivered a ferry, built a bridge for heavy vehicles of up to 30 tons, and met Vietnamese or Lao requests for new roads. The importance of all of which is principally military strategic.

That allegation is firmly denied by Borge Ljunggren, head of division at SIDA, who headed the Swedish aid office in Laos from 1978 to 1980.

Lejonstahl explains that any means of transportation can be used militarily. But he also says that he studied the way an army works knows that it prefers to lay its own tracks."

They continue:

"We do not deny that there are Vietnamese military units in the area where the Swedish-designed forestry enterprise is located or that armed activities occur along the Mekong River.

We do not deny that Swedish aid efforts have facilitated Vietnamese warfare.

Information that political prisoners are being used on Swedish aid projects--information hinted at in the long-secret report by Sweden's inspector of development aid--has been provided from time to time by defecting Lao government officials and others.

Mr. Larsson says: "It is certainly true that most of the 1,000 workers assigned to build Muong Mai were once soldiers in the former royal army."

"We will not go along with calling them political prisoners.

"Nothing, it is probably the way the Lao have of demobilizing their former army troops."

11-88
11/18/88/210

PAPER ON GSA TIN SALES, TIN PRODUCERS GROUPING

BK141145 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Aug 82 p 12

[Editorial: "Tin Weal"]

[Text] Despite appeals and protests by tin producing countries, the GSA released 5,970 tonnes of the metal in 1981. The U.S. then dumped another 3,070 tonnes in the first four months of this year to further depress the already weak market. In the past, Congress had approved GSA tin sales for domestic consumption only. To aggravate matters, the new policy allows indiscriminate and blatant disposal on the world market. As nearly 150,000 tonnes (about one year's world consumption) remain in the U.S. strategic stockpile, we should not expect American exponents of market forces and supply-siders in charge of the U.S. economic policy to change their course overnight.

If the conduct of the GSA has been unconscionable, exasperating and disillusioning, the recent record of the International Tin Council shows that it has much room for improvement. The performance of the buffer stock manager has been open to criticism over the perplexing past two and a half years. Why had he not intervened earlier and more decisively to save the price of the metal in rock-bottom markets? The fifth ITA [International Tin Association] itself has left doubts about its value as a stabilising mechanism.

To help stabilise tin prices and promote consumption as well as production of the metal, Malaysia has proposed the formation of an association of tin producing countries. In fact, a tin producers' association to promote and protect the interests of members had operated from 1929 until 1958 when the first of the post-war ITAs was introduced. Though the agreement to form the association has been more or less finalised, more time has rightly been given to interested countries to study in detail the articles of the draft memorandum. As Encik Abdul Rahim Aki has said, the main aim is "to exercise a greater degree of control over the destiny of one of the world's scarce natural resources." It is important to start such an important undertaking right rather than right away.

C-01 4720/286

MUSA HITAM RAPS STUDENTS ORGANIZATION IN UK

BK081425 Hong Kong AFP in English 1357 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 8 Aug (AFP)--Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam today took to task a students' organisation in Britain for its anti-Malaysian stance, saying that its attitude was similar to that of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya.

BERNAMA News Agency quoted him as saying the Federation of United Kingdom and Eire Malaysian and Singapore Students' Organisation (FUEMSSO) was always condemning, criticising and belittling Malaysia to smear the good name of the people.

The deputy prime minister also said that despite representing only about 600 to 700 students, FUEMSSO seemed to exercise undue influence over the 15,000-strong Council of Malaysian Students' Association in the United Kingdom and Eire, the largest Malaysian student body in Britain.

"I wish to stress that I have no quarrel with the council and that I accept and recognise it," he added.

"But I am taking up the issue of FUEMSSO as an organisation in the United Kingdom which is actively, consciously and deliberately besmirching the good name of Malaysia."

Datuk Musa noted a seven-member delegation from the Council of Malaysian Students that visited the country recently had included two representatives of FUEMSSO.

"These two represent only between 600 and 700 students while the rest represent some 15,000 students".

This disproportionate representation in the delegation indicated that FUEMSSO did indeed occupy an important position in the council, he said.

Datuk Musa said that some students enjoying the so-called freedom of the political system of the West hoped to see this system being applied in Malaysia "lock, stock and barrel."

"In fact this is true freedom. This is typical of the strategy adopted by the communists in condemning us of not being democratic and free but yet able to cloak their anti-democratic intentions by taking up issues of democracy and freedom," he said.

He said it was well-known that FUMSSO was an organisation that had always been anti-Malaysia.

"Its members refuse to recognise Malaysia but only Malay and insist that Malaya and Singapore are but one country," he said.

"This stand was exactly the one adopted by the Communist Party of Malaya," he added.

CSU: 4270/286

(PAPER) ID AL-FITR GREETINGS

BR111605 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 CMT 22 Jul 82

[Id al-Fitr Greetings From the Central Committee of the Malayan Islamic Brotherhood Party (PAPERI), entitled: "Strengthen Your Position and Fight Opposition Against God's Command."]

[Summary from poor reception] On the occasion of Id al-Fitr, we wish to extend our congratulations to all members of the Muslim community and apologize for any of our wrongdoings in the past, both spiritually and physically.

Our beloved Muslim brothers and sisters: With the arrival of the first day of the month of Syawal, we have thus accomplished the third basic principle of Islam and welcome this auspicious day with our praise of God the almighty with glory and faith as a manifestation of our gratefulness to God, who has given his blessings to us in fulfilling our duty of fasting during the month of Ramadhan, 1402 of the year of Hijrah.

"On this auspicious day, we, on behalf of the party, wish to convey our revolutionary greetings and respect to all PAPERI members and supporters and the Muslim members of the Malayan people's army, to the heroic and patriotic fellow Muslims who, with God's blessing, are waging a struggle for justice and fighting those who oppose God's commands and hypocrites. We also wish to convey our greetings and respect to revolutionary and patriotic fighters of all nationalities in our country.

To the Malayan people's army we extend our congratulations for the change of their name from the Malayan national liberation army to that of the Malayan people's army. This is in line with and reflects the historical significance of our revolutionary struggle of our country. We trust that the Malayan people's army will continue to pioneer the struggle for the true freedom of the people of our country."

Beloved brothers and sisters: We celebrate Id al-Fitr this year after a new prime minister has taken the helm of the government. However, for the landless peasants or those who are longing for land, for the poor and workers in the urban areas, the Id al-Fitr celebrations this year are no different from those of the previous Id al-Fitr celebrations.

Immediately after he replaced Hussein Onn as prime minister, Mahathir warned against committing bribery. His remarks were endorsed by his second man, Musa Hitam. When he announced the date for the sudden holding of the general elections, Mahathir also made public the theme of the elections, namely, that they should be clean and efficient while at the same time urged honesty on the part of the national front. His pledges seemed to be good. When the general elections ended, Mahathir once again reminded the public that he would not tolerate bribery and once again he pronounced sweet words.

But the people in our country have been fed up with hearing these sweet words. Our people know that there is a bit trick in the sweet words and poison in the promise in the honey. He could make and break promises whenever he wanted to.

What the people had thought was correct, because during the election campaign Mahathir and his national front had shown their dirty trick, were good in deception to the public and could not be trusted. All his remarks about the so-called campaign against bribery, and for a clean, efficient and honest election were pure hypocrisy.

Let us give an example as evidence. In the Ulu Kelantan region, the national front candidates distributed at least three gunnies of goods to bribe the local people to vote for the national front. They also used the same method in Ipoh, Kuala Muda region, by distributing at least three gunnies of goods to the voters. What is more surprising is that people, whom they provided with rice, oil and other goods, were being forced to take an oath on the holy Koran pledging that they would vote for the national front. Is this what they called clean? This is 100 percent dirty. Is this not a clear threat?

In the propaganda, the national front government encouraged those eligible to vote to cast their votes. But on the election day, elements of the national front forced voters in regions where the opposition parties have a strong presence. For instance, in the Kemuning and Makaf Baru regions in Kelantan, thousands of opposition party supporters, whose lands were confiscated by the national front, were unable to cast their votes. Can this be called justice? This is what we call greed in deceiving the public and there were more dirty tricks in the general elections. For instance, police stopped vehicles used by the opposition parties to ferry their voters, while allowing national front supporters to travel freely as they liked.

Other examples we mentioned earlier proved that all remarks made by Mahathir and Musa Hitam were a total hypocrisy and embarrassment. There was not a single country that believed their statements. From the very beginning, the people knew that within the 11th general elections staged by Mahathir in his capacity as Prime Minister, the fate of the poor would be the same as in the previous general elections. This was because the freedom to vote boasted to be granted was applied only to the national front and not to other parties. No matter how many times ministers rule the country one after another, the people continued to suffer. We have to expose the manipulation and propaganda launched by the ruling clique headed by Mahathir and Musa Hitam.

Not only we accused colonial China of depriving its people of religious freedom, but also we reject their persecution. The Muslim Association of China has in-

(10) a 10-man Malayan Muslim delegation headed by Tunku Abdul Rahman, who is the president of the Malayan Islamic Council and president of the Overseas Chinese Missionary Society for the Asia and Pacific region to visit China last May. During his visit, he was given the freedom to meet and talk with leaders of the Muslim communities in China and admitted that freedom of religion prevails in China. Some 15 million Chinese Muslims enjoy this freedom of religion. In Chinese people are allowed to embrace and perform their respective religious faiths. Thus, Tunku Abdul Rahman's visit to China has exposed the lie of the ruling clique, who are trying to undermine the friendship between the Malayan and Chinese Muslims, but now they have failed.

Respectful brothers and sisters: The destiny of certain groups could only be changed by the groups themselves in a correct way. This has been stated by Almighty God in the holy Koran.

It is, therefore, logical for Muslims in our country to strive for a strong unity, to set an example to strengthen the unity of all nationalities in our country. And the Almighty demanded that Muslims seriously foster their unity. Only through that unity will the people have their strength."

The ruling clique of our country is unceasingly seeking the opportunity to continue their rule. They are using the divide and rule tactic by pitting the various nationalities against each other to secure their position.

We Muslims, especially the Malays, must guard against any possibility of an outbreak of serious conflict among ourselves. It is not impossible that the ruling clique could incite the conflict if their position is being threatened. We would even incite Malays to fight against Malays."

Beloved brothers and sisters: In our struggle to combat injustice in order to secure justice, we must be prepared and not be afraid of facing any eventuality. Because not a single miracle could be achieved through peace. Such a situation has prevailed since the time of our prophet. For instance, when the Muslims defending Medina were surrounded for about 20 days, they had no more food to eat, but the prophet encouraged them to withstand the situation. While they were so close to their stomach to withstand the hunger, they fought and finally they won the war.

Our people have their own experience. When the Japanese occupied our country and committed crimes, our people fought them with hatred. During the struggle, many of our people died with honor, and the Japanese were finally defeated.

Moreover, when the British colonialists restored their colonial rule following the defeat of Japan, the people in various states of our country stood up and fought against the British colonialists. Until 1948, the struggle was waged through armed action, but later it was carried out through armed struggle.

We do not know how many members of our people's armed troops and revolutionary groups met their honorable death during that struggle. We also do not know how many members of our patriotic and democratic groups were tortured or thrown

into British colonialist jails. But, finally they managed to force the British to haul down their flag and proclaimed the independence of our country.

"Now we are struggling to secure total freedom and to fight for democracy and the improvement of living conditions for all the people. Our struggle will no doubt face consistent opposition from the Malaysian and Singaporean ruling cliques. To face this, we must have a strong spirit. We will be facing not only threats and slanders, but also enemy tortures. We must also be familiar with the enemy's persuasion, flattery and deceit that could shake our spirit."

Beloved brothers and sisters: Our present struggle still faces difficulties, but it is a highly honorable struggle. Despite the heavy opposition of the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore ruling cliques, our people of all nationalities have awakened everywhere. Workers, peasants, fishermen as well as workers within or outside the urban areas are increasingly determined in their struggle.

"The movement of Muslim organizations, which is pioneered by PAPRI, is expanding and getting stronger. The dissatisfaction of the people with the ruling clique is widespread. The courage of members of the public to face the enemy's threat and slander is increasing. These facts show that the struggle of the people of our country continues to expand and will achieve a final victory.

"On this auspicious day, let us, as Muslims, strengthen our unity and with patience develop and cultivate the unity to make the people aware and conscious and guide them toward the right course. Let us unite under the banner of a strong and sacred spirit to fight for truth, justice, democracy and freedom based on Islam.

"PAPRI has always adopted a firm stand in its efforts to unite various patriotic and democratic groups to continue the struggle against injustices and cruelties of the ruling clique of our country. We have full confidence that Muslims of our country could become a good example for the unity of all nationalities to wage an ever increasing unyielding struggle to achieve a lasting victory. We are on the right side and God the almighty will always give His blessing to our just demand. Peace be with you."

The Central Committee of the Malayan Islamic Brotherhood Party. The 1st day of the month of Syawal, 1402 of the year of Hijrah.

CSO: 4213/5

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TRAINING FOR MALAYSIANS—Kota Kinabali, (East Malaysia) 11 Aug (AFP)-- The Japanese Government has arranged an on-the-job training programme for Malaysians with the private sector in Japan in response to Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad's "look East" policy. The first batch of 135 Malaysians will go to Japan next month for six months to a year to acquire various technical and industrial skills. Japanese Ambassador to Malaysia Takeo Arita, said that another 250 Malaysians would leave for Japan under the programme in April next year, to be followed by another 250 six months later. The envoy said his government welcomed and appreciated Dr Mahathir's look East policy, which he described as being "very realistic." Mr Arita said the Malaysian workers could learn from the working system of their Japanese counterparts to give a vital push to the country's development programmes. "Of course, Malaysia and Japan have had excellent economic and social cooperation in the past but the look East policy would pave the way for more positive cooperation," he added. [BK151405 Hong Kong AFP in English 1320 GMT 11 Aug 82]

CSO: 4220/286

PROPOSAL FOR ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE OF POLITICIANS SUPPORTED

Karachi JANG in Urdu 18 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Arshad Ahmad Haqani: "Proposal for Politicians to Call a Round Table Conference"]

[Text] Some time ago the leader of the defunct Jamiyat-i Ulema-i Pakistan Shah Ahmad Nurani proposed that a roundtable conference of politicians be called in order to search for a solution to political problems and to decide on a way to restore a civilian government. His proposal was put forth for consideration by the government, and he hoped that the arrangements for such a meeting would be undertaken by the government. The majority of the other political parties approved this proposal in principal, but the agencies of the government refused to give it any importance and President Ziaul Haq himself on one occasion asked why there was a demand for a round table conference to be held. At the same time he said that he did not feel any need for such a gathering. Some other government circles said that if the politicians feel a need for this kind of conference they could arrange one themselves. Maulana Shah Ahmad Nurani, who had proposed this, became silent, and for some time he made no mention of it. Then he went abroad on a long proselytizing journey. Now he has repeated this proposal, but this time he is not addressing any circle of the government; instead he wants to arrange it himself. Thus he had begun to establish some preliminary ties some while ago and he expects that after a few more weeks of work it will be possible for him to hold the conference.

We cannot say when this expectation will be fulfilled, if at all, or how representative or effective the proposed conference will be or what the results will be of its deliberations. But it is a fact that if there can be any kind of established exchange of views and advice between politicians it will in the present situation be considered a beneficial and constructive precedent. The political circles of the country have been in almost complete agreement in demanding the restoration of political activity, the holding of elections, and the effective promulgation of the 1973 constitution. There is seldom heard a dissenting voice on these problems. But it is also true that during the past 1 or 2 years mutual differences between politicians have also been evident, and whenever they have had an opportunity to publish their views the impression has not been so much of unity and agreement between them as of difference and confusion. Doubtless this is the reason that government circles have had an opportunity to say that as politicians do not agree among

themselves, how can they expect or demand of the government that it pay attention to the demands of any particular group or leader. Thus the federal Interior Minister Mr Mahmud Harun has taunted more than once that politicians cannot present the people of the country with any program. Just a few days ago, while giving an interview to JANG, he said, along with the usual criticism of politicians, that if they have any program they should present it. He said this by way of a challenge. After this, it is the duty of the politicians that if they have in mind any solution for the political problem of the country, that they should unanimously present it to the government and the people of the country. This will both make it easier for the people to decide upon what path the politicians wish to place them and also make it no longer possible for the government to say that politicians say all kinds of things, that there is no sanity in politics, and that they have no unanimous program. We feel that if all the noteworthy political circles of the country are represented in Maulana Shah Noorani's proposed round table conference, and if this conference is able to propose some workable solution for the political problem of the country, then at least the politicians will have fulfilled their obligations, and the responsibility for the next step will be on the shoulders of the government.

President Ziaul Haq is these days about to announce his ideas and program for the future political structure. At first it was thought that he would address the nation around 5 July, but this date came and went. The reason was doubtless that the government does not want to give this date any undue importance. But while talking with editors of magazines the next day, the President again said that he would in the near future place a sketch of a political system before the nation. It is thought now that the president will make his expected presentation on the occasion of the next national day of Pakistan. If this guess is correct it means that there is still the space of a month left before his speech. If the political circles are truly capable of gathering in one place and giving an unanimous opinion, it would be appropriate that they do so before the proposed address of the president so that he may have the point of view of the politicians as well in front of him before his speech. Obviously the president has his own preferences and opinions and his speech will be based on these. But if the politicians have anything to say it would be more appropriate that they come before the country before the expression of the president's views so that the government will not have an opportunity to say that the politicians did not even put forward their goal. The politicians too have a notable part in the problems with which Pakistan's political history has been graced. Even now they are accused of having no shared values in their thinking, and their mutual disagreements are notable. They can make this accusation weightless if in the present stage of political development they bring before the nation a unanimous purpose. Then too, this will give the people of the country an opportunity to make a comparative study of the thoughts of the president and of the politicians.

9914

CSO: 4203/157

BRIEFS

JATOI STILL PRESIDENT--Mrs Nusrat Bhutto, Chairman of the defunct Pakistan People's Party, has announced that Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi will remain President of the People's Party of Sind. In a statement made as she was leaving here today Mrs. Bhutto said, "Misunderstandings have arisen in the past few days as a result of rumors in the newspapers about the provincial presidency of the People's Party. I have met with both Mr Mumtaz Ali Bhutto and Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi and have exchanged views with them on this matter. I have the greatest respect for both of them. Both have been connected with the People's Party since it was founded. Both have supported the People's Party with complete loyalty and devotion on every occasion. I want to make this announcement so that if any misunderstanding has arisen it may be removed. Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi will remain the President of the People's Party, Sind." It is clear that in the past few days Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi and Mr Mumtaz Ali Bhutto had both claimed to be the President of the Sind People's Party. Mr Jatoi had also said in this regard that the final decision would be made by Mrs Nusrat Bhutto. Today when an attempt was made to meet with Mr Mumtaz Ali Bhutto at his residence, it was learned that he had left for Larkana in the afternoon. [Text] [Karachi JANG in Urdu 18 Jul 82 p 1 & 16] 9914

NASRULLAH KHAN ON CONSTITUTION, ELECTIONS--17 July, Multan. The famous politician under house arrest, Mr Nasrullah Khan, has said that the hatred and tension which arose in the two sections of the country and split it apart was a result of the lack of political activity, and now too if political activity is not restored the results will be ruinous for the country. During his temporary release upon the occasion of his son's wedding, Mr Nasrullah Khan said in an interview with JANG that the role of the military is fixed in the constitution, and that role is to defend the borders of the country or to aid the civil authorities in the event of subversion. The military has no role other than this in the constitution of any other democratic country in the world. If the military bureaucracy can be justified in making this kind of demand. Such a situation will make elected democratic institutions superfluous and unnecessary, and the result will be to promulgate permanent martial law in the country. Mr Nasrullah Khan said there is just one way to lessen the number of political parties in the country, and that is to hold elections after set intervals. After all, the world's largest democracy, India, also has innumerable political parties. He said that General Ziaul Haq should ask

the opinion of the people about his government and his performance of 5 years, and the only way to do that is to have elections. If the people have confidence in him and support his policies then we have no objection to his remaining in power. He said that in his opinion the solution to all the disputes was to restore the 1973 constitution without delay. Mr Nasrullah Khan said that a political reconciliation with the government was possible on the basis of their restoring the 1973 constitution and holding elections. [Text] [Karachi JANG in Urdu 18 Jul 82 p 1] 8814

CSO: 4203/157

SUPREME COURT FLAILED FOR COWARDICE

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 28 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by David G. Ompoc]

[Text]

In a decision penned by Associate Justice Antonio P. Barredo and concurred in by thirteen other justices including a justice with a weak lacrymal gland Enrique M. Fernando, the decree-making powers of President Marcos even after the lifting of Martial Law was upheld. The petition of Assemblyman Valentino Legaspi to declare PD 1840 unconstitutional was dismissed and the Presidential Decree in question was declared constitutional.

The long streak of luck of President Marcos with almost all cases having been won in the Supreme Court have defied the imagination of law practitioners. It would seem that the President has a good and brilliant Solicitor General who cannot lose a case when it involves presidential prerogatives and policies. The office of the President is invincible and infallible before the eyes of the Supreme Court.

Lawyers with opposition thinking like Assemblyman Legaspi learned their lessons that they cannot win a case in the Supreme Court when it is tainted with political ramifications. The thinking of the Supreme Court is fixed and unmovable that for the good of the country the President must be supported to the hilt.

Courts of justice is the last bulwark of democracy particularly the Supreme Court against state abuses and encroachment on individual rights and liberties. It acts as guardians and protectors of the civil liberties of the citizens as amplified in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution. When the judiciary becomes weak, subservient and apathetic to its responsibilities, the destiny of this nation is in jeopardy in the direction of the tempestuous waters of civil strife as man who is deprived of the basic commodity of justice is no better than an animal inhabiting and roaming the jungles.

The people are reminded that during the darkest hour of the existence of this nation when Martial Law was around, hundreds and thousands of our brother Filipinos were thrown into military dungeons without charges. Several petitions for a writ of habeas corpus were filed in the Supreme Court with negative results. During this critical time the citizens called upon the Supreme Court to exercise patriotism in defense of our freedoms which our forefathers have tenaciously fought and died, not with their blood or life but with an ink that doesn't even belong to them. But yet the Supreme Court like a traitor has turned their backs away shamelessly against the interest of a free-loving people.

In resume, the recent Supreme Court decision re Legaspi's petition is another feather in the cap in the luxury of bootlicking and sycophancy.

COLUMNIST SKEPTICAL OF MARCOS LED MORAL REVOLUTION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 28 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Danny M. Gonzales]

[Text]

IF READERS of the Visayan Herald would find time to dig up their old, old copies of the paper, they could see several pieces of ours on the need for moral regeneration or revolution among us Filipinos. Thus, it was with great interest that I read the news report in Sunday's issue of Bulletin Today on Assemblyman Reuben Canoy's urging President and Mrs. Marcos to lead a moral revolution.

PELAEZ ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

CANOY'S reaction must have been prompted by the assassination attempt on Assemblyman Emmanuel Pelaez. For he then cited the "rash of assassinations and kidnappings, both in isolated areas and in the nation's capital, the upsurge of criminality, the excesses of some civilian and military authorities, the prevalence of graft and corruption in both the government and the private financial sector" as warning signs that the country is in trouble.

NOTHING NEW

LIKE I said, the call for a moral revolution is nothing new. A lot of others have done it. In fact, one of the

most vocal about it is popular lawyer - radio commentator Migs Enriquez. Thus, Mr. Canoy will find a lot of people who will agree with him that a moral revolution is what this country needs among its people. So, a round of applause for Mr. Canoy! What took him so long, after serving the Marcos government for quite a time, to come up with the idea?

WRONG CHOICE

HOWEVER, one can't help but express surprise why Mr. Canoy has picked on Mr. and Mrs. Marcos, who are the very same people responsible for the mess the Philippines is in, to lead the moral revolution. Bulletin Today quoted him as saying that "no better persons are qualified to lead such a revolution than President Marcos and the First Lady."

IMPLICATIONS

MR. CANOY cited the Marcos' power and influence as factors that would effect "a change in the personal lifestyle of those in high office, minimize or eliminate graft and corruption in the government, and thus create a healthy moral climate under which the best of the qualities of the Filipino can be

put to work in the service of the few women." Beautiful words Mr. Canoy. But how many times have we been hearing from both Mr. and Mrs. Marcos the need for reform, the improvement of morality? Is Mr. Canoy, having been privy to how the Marcos administration operates, trying to imply that all these years the Marcoses were only paying lip service to their words? Not sincerely using their power and influence, therefore, saying one thing and doing another?

THE SAD TRUTH

READERS of newspapers and listeners to radio as well as televisioners can't recall how many times Mr. Marcos appealed for morality in the government. From the looks of it and judging from Mr. Canoy's urgings, Mr. Marcos — and Mrs. Marcos for that matter — have both failed. WHY? If the sad truth must be told, it is simply because they have lost their credibility.

EXCERPT FROM CANOY'S BOOK

MR. CANOY — after abandoning the Marcos administration — wrote a book, *The Counterfeit Revolution*, which helped much in establishing him as an opposition leader. In that book, he was very critical of the Marcos regime. And taking of the power and influence of Mr. Marcos that Mr. Canoy now would want to avail for himself and the Filipino people, it is interesting to quote a portion of his book which says: "Because Filipinos perceive and respond to power in a personal way, they are prone to blame Marcos — not the system he

has imposed — for the growing unrest in the countryside, the rise in subversion, increased unemployment, terrorism in urban high areas, high prices, and a disordered mass of social and economic problems slowly engulfing the country. Although they do not dent his competence and brilliance as a political strategist, the most serious accusation now levelled against Marcos is that he has ceased to be — or probably never was — the knight in shining armor who had previously vowed to fight the dragons of corruption, poverty, oligarchy, monopoly, injustice, disunity and foreign economic domination."

TRYING TO BE NAIVE

ARE WE NOW to understand that at this stage Mr. Marcos, after all, is the knight in shining armor? That by a mere say-so from him, aided by his power and influence, that a moral revolution is needed, his people — including those in the government service — would heed his call? By writing that book Mr. Canoy has helped in eroding the people's faith and confidence in Mr. and Mrs. Marcos — the two persons he would now foist before us as most qualified ("no better persons are qualified to lead such a revolution") in bringing back morality to the land. Is Mr. Canoy trying to be naive?

REACTIONS REPORTED ON SIN'S CALL FOR MARCOS RESIGNATION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 28 Jul 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mike Yncino]

[Text] The outspoken Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila, Jaime Cardinal Sin has reportedly been quoted as saying that President Marcos must resign from the presidency.

This was monitored from a DYBU-FM news report yesterday. The Cardinal was reportedly quoted by international journalists and reporter from the WE forum. Another tabloid in Manila similarly picked up the Sin statement even as reactions to the report from prominent government leaders were outrageous.

One of these officials. Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez was reportedly quoted as saying that Cardinal Sin has the tendency of becoming a Filipino Khomeini.

A UPI story in Stars and Stripes quoted the words of the Roman Catholic leader as saying: "He has been given all the opportunity (referring to Pres. Marcos). no other President has been given. He has been there for a long time and he could have already given a solution to the problems of the country."

Assemblyman Jeremias Montemayor, reacting to the Sin statement, asked: "how about Catholic bishops and Cardinals who remain so not only for 16 years but for life?"

The story has created quite a stir among both religious and lay circles of the country and reactions to the statement have been varied. While political administration defenders were reportedly busy with press releases showing their outrage, the oppositionists have picked up the story in agreement to the archbishop of Manila.

Here in the city, the opposition Filipino Democratic Party (PDP-LABAN), thru Inday Nita Cortes Daluz said that they fully agree with the statement of His Eminence, Jaime Cardinal Sin. Mrs. Daluz also said that if President Marcos is really concerned for the good of our country, it is high time that he should relinquish power to other Filipino leaders.

MILITARY NOT TO MEDDLE IN STUDENT AFFAIRS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Leo D. Fabular]

[Text] Brig. Gen. Alfredo S. Olano yesterday assured the studentry of Region 7, particularly Cebu, that the military will not meddle in the affairs of students especially in campus organizations and demonstrations.

The general who met some 200 student leaders yesterday afternoon in a dialogue emphasized that the role of the military in his command is to protect the students and the people in this country.

The general assured that he will not send the military to breakup demonstrations nor will he send riot policemen in areas where there are demonstrations.

However, Olano said, "We will be watching at a distance and if the necessity arises that the military has to be used to protect the lives and properties of citizens, I will not hesitate to use my men."

Olano said that he is not against activism as long as violence is not used. "We will exercise maximum tolerance," the general stressed.

Olano said he will not use the military to blacklist students and brand them as subversives. "The fact is I do not know of any student that is now being blacklisted by the military," Gen Olano said.

CSO: 4220/300

POSSIBILITY OF OPPOSITION-CHURCH LINKUP

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mike Ynelino]

[Text]

More reactions to the statement of the militant Archbishop of Manila, Jaime Cardinal Sin were monitored yesterday. Cardinal Sin had been quoted in a UPI story as having urged President Marcos to resign from the presidency.

The Filipino Democratic Party (PDP)—Laban merger thru its Vice Chairman for the Visayas, Antonio Cuenco, said that the PDP group is in full accord with Cardinal Sin's demand for the resignation of the President. Cuenco said that the PDP—Laban Merger believes that our people have had enough of oppression, lawlessness, hunger and injustice.

UNIDO Central Visayas Chairman George Raladjay on the other hand said that their group agreed with the mind of the religious leader here asking for the resignation of President Marcos. He said that the people are allegedly fed up of the tyrannical leadership imposed by the president and it would be a good thing not only for Mr. Marcos but also for the Filipino people if he steps down.

The Sin statement drew sharp reactions of indignation by known administration defenders yesterday. Assemblyman Jeremias Montemayor questioned the alleged overstay by Bishops and Cardinals in office beyond 16 years. Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez on the other hand referred to Sin as a potential Filipino Khomeini.

The Roman Catholic leader who explained the other day for a speaking engagement in the United States was interviewed by newsmen from the United Press International (UPI) where he disclosed the controversial statement urging President Marcos to quit.

The Roman Catholic leader who explained the other day for a speaking engagement in the United States was interviewed by newsmen from the United Press International (UPI) where he disclosed the controversial statement urging President Marcos to quit.

CARDINAL DENIES NPA-PRIEST LINK

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Francis S. Savellon]

[Text]

Cardinal Julio Rosales, Archbishop of Cebu, last night clarified reports linking eight priests in Northern Samar with the New People's Army (NPA).

In an interview with DY-RE News, Cardinal Rosales denied newspaper reports that eight priests in Catarman, Samar left the diocese and reportedly joined the NPA.

It may be recalled that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile ordered an investigation on the so-called defection by the eight priests to the subversive group.

National newspapers quoted Bishop Angel Hobayan of Northern Samar as having told Foreign Editor Peter Hastings of the Sydney Morning Herald that eight of his twenty-seven priests have allegedly left their ministry and supposedly joined the NPA.

Cardinal Rosales told Radio Familia News that sometime ago Bishop Hobayan held a meeting in Catarman with his twenty-seven priests on a planned reshuffle.

Eight of the priests walked out of the meeting because they did not like their new assignments.

Cardinal Rosales emphasized that it was because of the reshuffle that the priests left that meeting and not for any political or ideological reasons.

The Cebu Archbishop added that five priests have since been back in the diocese of Catarman and had taken new assignments.

COLUMNIST URGES REFORMS BY PRESIDENT

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 31 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Al Alinsug]

[Text] The Philippine situation will become dangerous if Mr Marcos and all local officials will not concentrate on giving work to the people so they will have something to tide them over. A family that is deprived of food or money for the daily needs feel insecure. This lack of financial security makes the Philippine situation explosive.

Work, work, work for the masses is the urgent and most crucial factor in the country today. A hungry stomach is an angry stomach, whatever that means. A hungry stomach knows no law. Hence, there is a growing incidence of criminality. People tend to commit crimes; the poor man steals and robs; the average man in the government commits graft; and the man in the private sector cheats.

What aggravates the situation is the bottomless greed of the rich: they want to amass more and more wealth, even illegally. The recent smuggling scandal involving heavy duty trucks and other valuable items is an example. Well-placed individuals in our society don't respect the law. Those involved in the smuggling scandal are millionaires, and yet they want to amass more millions. The perpetrators of the crime which allowed them to cheat millions in taxes should be hanged. If Marcos wants to save the Philippines he must give a few samples.

These are simply patchwork we know, but under the present circumstances, it is the most practical remedy. The best solution, though, is to change all the officials of this Republic, without exception. The people have lost any reverence for the people in power. The poor don't believe the government can help them and the millionaires mock the law and those in power. Proofs are myriad which will fill volumes of books. If Marcos has the guts, he should change all the bastards in the government payroll. Or, else the communist crocodile will devour us all in the end.

CSO: 4220/300

DECLINE IN FOOD CROP PRODUCTION NOTED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 2 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Feliciano H. Magno]

[Text]

MANILA — (D E P T H news) — National food crop production has shown a declining trend in the past three years.

Preliminary crop statistics released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Baecon) indicated that while the 1981 food crop harvest rose in volume over that of the previous year, the rate of increase was drastically lower than that recorded for 1980.

Baecon gave no reasons for the falloff. It suggested, however, that the agricultural sector suffered considerable damage from typhoons which hit the country last year.

Food crop harvest last year stood at 21,874,353 metric tons. This was 289,826 tons higher than the previous year's outturn of 21,584,527 tons but substantially below the 787,623 tons increase recorded by the 1980 harvest over that of 1979 which was 20,796,904 tons.

While quantity exhibited a decreasing trend, peso value of the food crops has gone the other way, according to the Baecon figures. The 1981 harvest was worth P26 billion compared with P23.1 billion in 1980 and P20.5 billion in 1979.

The bureau also reported that four regions suffered shortfalls in their food production last year compared with output two years ago while eight others managed increases.

Listed as deficit producers were the Ilocos region, Cagayan Valley, Western Mindanao and Southern Mindanao. Those with increased production were Central Luzon, Southern Tagalog, Bicol, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Central Mindanao.

In spite of the shortfall, Southern Mindanao continued as the country's top regional food producer with an output of 3,514,928 metric tons, the highest compared with the other regions. Its 1979 outturn was 3,736,108 tons which also made it top producer for that year.

Output of the Ilocos region was 1,285,681 metric tons, lower than its 1979 harvest of 1,340,722 tons. Cagayan Valley production declined to 1,091,602 tons from 1,398,794 tons while that of Western Mindanao dropped to 1,029,501 tons from 1,130,354 tons.

Regions which hiked their production with the comparable 1979 outturn enclosed in parenthesis were:

Central Luzon, 1,716,606 metric tons (1,664,875); Southern Tagalog, 1,868,259 tons (1,816,025); Bicol, 1,632,846 tons (1,620,787); Western Visayas, 2,203,419 tons (1,820,118); Eastern Visayas, 1,306,295 tons (1,300,675); Central Visayas, 808,175 tons (791,010); Northern Mindanao, 2,357,957 (1,439,764); and Central Mindanao, 3,059,084 (2,737,672).

Analyzing the food production data by region over the three year period, Baecon suggested that only Northern and Central Mindanao and Western Visayas were able to increase output substantially. The five others did not even reach the 100,000 tons mark.

Northern Mindanao raised its outturn by 918,193 metric tons; Western Visayas, 383,301 tons; Central Mindanao, 321,412 tons; Southern Tagalog, 52,234 tons; Central Luzon, 51,731 tons; Central Visayas, 17,165 tons; Bicol, 12,059 tons, and Eastern Visayas, 5,620 tons.

BUSINESSMEN LINKED TO TERROR PLOTS

HK160238 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 14 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Traders, Watch Out for 'United Fronts'"]

[Text] A government revelation that some businessmen are among those involved in a conspiracy of terror against it, prompts several interesting questions.

For one, are these traders connected in one way or another with countries which have in the past been known to "export" revolution? And then, have some businessmen aligned themselves with pseudo-nationalists, intellectuals and subversives unwittingly and are they being misled by the "empty" promises of these radical elements?

Finally, have some traders joined hands with the political opposition, labor leaders, subversives and pseudo-nationalists because they can no longer make the excess profits they used to earn at the expense of government and the working masses?

It would seem that despite the lessons to be learned from history, the history particularly of countries which fell under the heel of the "clenched fist", businessmen--exponents of free trade and capitalist policies--still fall victim to the "big lie".

What the government may have wanted to imply but did not, was to inform everyone it was aware of the formation of a new "united front"--an organization to which communists have always appeared to have a small say but in which the highly knit communist members play a major part for the purpose of eventually controlling or overthrowing it when its purpose is served.

The communist primer calls for the temporary use of the sympathetic small "comprador" (businessman), the disgruntled intellectual and the overly ambitious politician. Under the banner of the "united front", communist front organizations would first adopt a low profile but would manipulate cleverly every move of the organization to assure the start of a bloody revolution.

Once the revolution is successful, the communists would then demand control of vital departments, usually the defense, the internal police and the trade and

business offices. From then on, it would proceed slowly but surely to destroy its former allies--the businessmen, the intellectuals, the labor leaders and the politicians. Finally, it would take over the government completely and in a series of edicts end whatever form of capitalism of free thought remains in the country. What has happened lately in Nicaragua is the classic example of the "united front" being manipulated by the Sandinista "communists" which now control the country.

Filipino businessmen should open their eyes to the imminent danger they create by joining the subversives in a so-called "united front." They may have less now because of the government's efforts to give the working man a little bit more in the form of take-home pay and other benefits. But under a communist regime, they will cease to exist altogether as an entity.

CSO: 4220/286

PHILIPPINES

BIGORNIA ON NEED TO COUNTER NPA

HK190227 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Aug 82 p 6

[Colum by Jesus E. Bigornia: "Cite Need To Counter Teach-ins"]

[Text] Recently, government troops came upon an armed band of the New People's Army [NPA] at a Sitio between Porac and Santa Rita, both in Pampanga. A battle ensued. Official reports had it the dissident group lost five men in the encounter. They were silent on government side casualties although barrio residents claimed some of the troopers were wounded. There is no question that the military has the peace and order situation in central Luzon well under control. But the presence of armed dissidents in places as close as 80 kilometers from Manila confirms reports on a stepped-up indoctrination and proselytizing campaign of Communist Party of the Philippines using its military arm, the New People's Army.

Not that the NPA is becoming stronger militarily in central Luzon. But reports reaching this column over the past year indicate that small detachments of dissidents have been very active in spreading the communist doctrine while sowing distrust and discontent with the government and government officials.

Frequently visited by armed dissident bands, according to reports, are the Barangays of Lubao, Floridablanca, Porac, Santa Rita, and even the big commercial town of Guagua which lies athwart the national highway to Zambales and Bataan. Mostly apolitical, barrio residents, in fear they may be blacklisted as enemies in subsequent testings, perforce must listen attentively at dissident "teach-ins."

Since the "battle for the hearts and minds" of the people cannot be won by the force of arms alone, it becomes the obligation and responsibility of the provincial administrations, not only in the central Luzon area, but everywhere in the country to counter the effects of teach-ins among the rural population and which are eroding the people's confidence in their government. To achieve this end it is suggested that public administrations should be socially oriented with emphasis on social amelioration instead of beautification and impact projects.

CSO: 4220/286

PHILIPPINES

'BUSINESS DAY' ON COUNTRY'S COCONUT PROBLEMS

HK120244 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Trying months are ahead for the coconut industry as well as for the entire country.

There appears to be little hope for the recovery of world market prices of the country's major coconut export products: coconut oil, copra and desiccated coconut. The export prices of these products continue to nosedive, and if this trend goes on, export earnings from coconut products this year could fall by as much as \$150 million from last year's levels. UCAP projections: The United Coconut Association of the Philippines (ICAP) projects that the country will export this year some 1.8 million tons (in copra terms) of coconut products to foreign markets. If present prices remain for the rest of the year, UCAP estimates that the country will only earn \$600 to \$650 million this year.

This total is a far cry from the \$755 million in export receipts registered in 1981, and the \$820.5 million posted in 1980. Such a reduction in export earnings would adversely affect the industry and the Philippine economy.

Coconut is the main source of livelihood for about a third of the country's population. The current low prices of copra, resulting from the depressed international prices of coconut oil, have not only created havoc in rural incomes but likewise have disturbed other industries, primarily the commercial sector.

There has been a drastic slowdown in industrial and commercial activities largely due to the weaker buying power in the rural areas. Soft drinks and beer firms, for example, have deferred their plans to raise the prices of their products in a desperate effort to maintain their present sales volume.

World market prices of coconut products have steadily fallen since the start of the year. From as high as 25 cents per pound last February, the price of coconut oil has dipped to 19 cents per pound. Copra prices, on the other hand, fell through the \$300-per-ton mark at the end of July, reaching a low \$295 per ton from \$350 earlier this year.

Even the traditionally resilient desiccated coconut experienced decreasing prices this year. From 65 cents per pound at the start of the year, the world

market price of desiccated coconut crashed to only 51 cents per pound this week. Reasons: The crumbling world market prices could generally be attributed to the worldwide economic recession and prevailing high interest rates in the United States.

The industrial and commercial activity in the major consuming markets has remained stagnant. Businesses are still laboring under high interest rates and tight credit even as the demand for consumer commodities slows down. To generate increased consumption, price levels of commodities, including coconut oil, were reduced.

The high interest levels in the U.S. prohibit buyers of coconut oil from stockpiling and have prompted the adoption of a "hand-to-mouth" buying policy among buyers. During better times, coconut oil buyers usually maintain 60-day stocks. Now, buying is made on an absolute need basis in order to save on interest costs and carrying charges.

The projected record production of oilseeds is also pulling down the price of coconut oil. Good weather conditions allowed the U.S. and Malaysia to produce record crops of soybeans and palm oil, respectively.

The petroleum glut does not help the commodities market any. Despite the glut, petroleum prices remain the same since the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is still trying to support a \$32-per-barrel price.

The plummeting world market prices of coconut export products could further widen the country's balance of trade deficit. Export receipts from coconut exports have in the past paid for the huge oil bill of the country. But with the projected slump in export earnings this year, the country can only pray for a rise in export earnings of other exports to compensate for the expected lower coconut export receipts this year.

CSO: 4220/286

PHILIPPINES

PAPER ON CRISIS IN PHILIPPINE TEXTILES

HK180307 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 17 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: Textile Producers Have Big Headaches"]

[Text] The Philippine garment and textile industry faces today one of the most serious crises of its existence.

It must meet the September 24 deadline set by the European Economic Community to sign a new import agreement with the European super-body or, failing in this, suffer a possible unilateral setting of import quotas by EEC on Philippine textiles and garments exported to the European market.

Since the Philippines is the EEC's second largest market for garments and one of the four dominant suppliers of textiles from Asia, the other three being Hong Kong, South Korea and Macao, the seriousness of the problem cannot be over-emphasized.

Last year alone, Philippine garment exports to the EEC countries reached a total of about \$200 million, a sizeable amount badly needed by the country. Any unilateral action by the EEC on Philippine garment and textile exports would chop down expected revenues considerably to the detriment of Philippine economy.

One can understand the basis for the latest protectionist policy of the EEC. In 1980 alone the organization suffered a large deficit of about \$3.6 billion in the textile and garment trade. Imports worth \$12.4 billion included \$4.1 billion from countries covered by the multi-fiber arrangement from which the EEC seeks to divorce itself.

But the EEC should likewise understand that any erosion of the economy of a Third World member of the Free World would have serious ramifications on the industrialized West in the long run. Every effort should be taken, therefore, when talks are resumed on September 8 to approach the problem with an open mind not in a manner in which a "take-it-or-leave it" stance adopted by the EEC would leave the garment and textile manufacturers no other alternative but to turn elsewhere for new outlets and suffer the hardships in the meantime.

Meanwhile, government negotiators should prepare themselves fully for the hard negotiations ahead. They should also be prepared to yield when necessary and remain steadfast when required to assure that the local garment and textile industry gets the best of the deal under difficult circumstances.

EEC chief textile negotiator Horst Krenzler made this plain when he said there was little chance the EEC Ministerial Council when faced with continued Asian opposition to import cuts, would change the EEC's negotiating mandate "because the economic situation is getting worse."

CSO: 4220/286

BRIEFS

CRASH COCONUT PROGRAM--The First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Marcos has proposed a crash program to find other uses for coconuts, to absorb excess production and meet a growing challenge from foreign substitutes for coconut oil. Mrs Marcos asked the cabinet to speed up its coconut diversification program by setting a timetable. Mrs Marcos, concerned by the declining income in coconut-producing areas, said that as a producer of 80 percent of the world's coconuts, the Philippines can survive the present recession by processing them into more sophisticated products that could inject new life into the market. Welcoming the use of coconut oil as a fuel mix in the coco-diesel program, the first lady said we still have to unlock the full potential of coconuts as raw material for food products, housing materials, and a host of other industrial uses. She asked that the national science and technology authority devise a crash program that could harness every known technology and skilled manpower, to speed up the search for other uses for coconuts. [Text] [HK190046] [Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 18 Aug 82]

DISSIDENTS CAUSE LOGGING SUSPENSION--President Marcos has suspended logging operations in Region II as a countermeasures against dissident activities in the north. Details from (Bert Asuke): [Begin (Asuke) recording] Information Minister Gergorio Sendana said the president took this action on the basis of intelligence reports that the dissidents were exploiting this economic activity to raise operational funds. The reports said some of the logging concessionaires were financing or had been coerced into contributing to the dissidents' kitty, although some others have resisted. In some cases, the chief executive was informed, the personnel of the logging firms, like drivers, guards, or laborers, were being supplied by the dissidents, to ensure collection of contributions. Provinces affected by the presidential ban are the Cagayan Valley, Batanes, Kalinga-Apayao, Ifugao, Isabela, Quirino, and Nueva Vizcaya, which comprise Region II. Minister Sendana said the president has assured loggers in the area that the government will take steps to help them recover at least part of the losses they are expected to incur as a result of the imposition of the countermeasures. He said the ban will continue until such time as the dissidents' extortionist activities are neutralized, or when the government authorities and the loggers agree to resume operations. [End (Asuke) recording] [Text] [HK190029 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 18 Aug 82]

PLAN TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT UNCOVERED--Military investigators today bared a master plan by radical labor leaders in concert with other subversive elements for forcible takeover of the government by 1983. The forcible takeover of government would be signaled by nationwide strikes, sabotage and other acts of terrorism next month. Spearheading the agitation in the labor sector is the Kilusang Mayo Uno [May First Movement, KMU], which has been identified by the military as a front of the Communist Party and the New People's Army. Kilusang Mayo Uno's founder and chairman, Felixberto Olalia, Sr, is under detention at Camp Crame on the basis of a presidential commitment order. According to military probes, the master plan calls for widescale disorders accompanied by bombings and assassinations, coordinating in the overthrow of the duly-constituted authority and the takeover of government by subversives next year. [Text]
[OW181313 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Aug 82]

COLUMNIST DISMISSES SIN'S PROPOSAL--Cardinal Sin is said to have asked President Marcos to resign because the government has lost the respect of the people and to make way for a new leadership to arrest the growing communist influence. Not only that Cardinal Sin is a frustrated dreamer, he is also imagining impossible dreams. For as long as Mr Marcos is alive and kicking, there is no room for resignation. His residence at Malacanang for 16 long years have made it possible for him to court enemies in all fronts. Precisely the President must cling at all cost to power because this is the only thing in this world that can save him and his family from harm. One who rides a tiger is afraid to dismount. [David Ompoc]
[Excerpt] [Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 4]

CSO: 4220/300

SRI LANKA

BRIEFS

UAE FIRST AMBASSADOR--The Government of the United Arab Emirates, with the concurrence of the Government of Sri Lanka, has appointed 'Abdal-'Aziz Nasir al-'Uwayti as the first ambassador to the United Arab Emirates to Sri Lanka with resident in New Delhi, it was announced on 4 August. [BK111345 Colombo SUN in English 5 Aug 82]

CSO: 4220/286

THAILAND

SENIOR POLICE GENERALS PROFILED

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 24 Jun 82 pp 17-19

[Text] After LAK THAI published an article analyzing the "rivals" for the post of chief of police in No 17 of 10 June last, controversy developed in the khaki ranks and generally between supporters and opposers of every side, with their various feelings and reasons. Since each of the three rivals has his own personal characteristics, LAK THAI presents a critical look at the biographies of each of those who may next get to sit in the chief's chair at the Pathumwan police office.

Police Lt Gen Narong Mahanon

Position: Deputy chief of police P.P. Salary 18,515 baht per month.

Graduated in the 8th class from Police Officers Training School in 1945 and in the 4th class from military training.

Promoted to police Sub-Lt in 1945 and to Captain in 1952. Sw. Sn. at Bangsue, 1956. Promoted to Major in 1954, first Suan at Bangsue in 1956. Made Lt Col in 1958, posted to Ph. K.K. No. 3 (Phyathai district) in 1961. Promoted to Col in 1961. Appointed Ph.B.K. of the North in 1967. Made Maj Gen in 1968, appointed to Ph.Ch.N. in 1973. Made Lt Gen in 1973, appointed assistant chief of police for P.P. 15 July 1976 and deputy chief for P.P. on 8 November 1976.

Graduate of Police Officers' School in Italy, and of Senior International Police College in Washington, D.C. Completed W.P.O. in the 19th class in 1976.

Observed police narcotics work in the United States and Europe.

Appointed senator in 1973.

Decorated with the Royal Order of the Thai Crown, Royal Order of the Great Crown (skipped a step owing to conspicuous merit in an assault by Arab terrorists on the Embassy of Israel), and Royal Order of the White Elephant (just named for this honor in 1981).

Able to conduct both investigations and suppressions. Skilled at suppression.

Undertook much administrative work while serving as Ph.B.Ch. N.

Solved many notorious cases during his period as police chief, such as the murder of Rep. Kamthon Lacharot, the murder of Rep Sayat Chanakul and his wife, and the murders ordered by Chornbongkan Sotnonwisut of Mr Kiat Yiamphuengphon (in the entertainment business), Mr Wandt Thorngprapha (newspaper investor), Mr Worawut (Morchit) Wathanasak (theatrical agent), and others.

Hard on subordinates who make mistakes but forgiving of those who recognize their mistakes.

Courteous. Aggressive by instinct toward bigshots.

Careful and methodical.

Widowed father. Loves his children very much and seldom disciplines them, because they have lost their mother.

Relaxes in the evening.

Rides in a chauffeured car.

Likes social functions.

Almost 55 years old. Due to retire in 1987.

Police Lt Gen Suwan Rathanachuen

Deputy chief of police for Special Activities. Earns 18,515 baht per month.

Completed Police Officers Training School in the 3d class in 1949 and military training in the 7th class.

Promotions: Sub-Lt in 1949, deputy S.W. of the investigative section at Nakhon Ban. Captain 1954, SW. P.SN. at Samyaek, Major in 1956, same post at Plabplachai district 2. Lt Col 1958, Suan. SN. Yannawa. Col 1960, PhKK. SS. N. in the South. Colonel in 1965, Ph.KK. Phasicharoen, Thonburi. Special Col 1966, deputy PhBK. N. south, then Thonburi in same capacity. Maj Gen 1971, PhBK. N. north; assistant PhBCh. N., 1973; deputy PhBCh. N., 1976. Lt Gen 1977, PhBCh. N., assistant chief 1979.

Often tells friends he has no money to study abroad. Completed WPO. in the 21st class in 1978.

Observed police work in America, England, Italy, France and Taiwan.

Senator under the administration of Kriangsak Chamanand.

Decorated with the Order of the White Elephant.

Skilled in human relations, likes calm, believes in justice.

During his tenure as PhBCh. N., was head of outreach program to lessen the gap between police and public. Used wats and mosques as meeting places to solve crimes, listen to the views of householders and guard against abuses of police authority.

Solved alarming murders, including the murder with the corpse shipped to Chiang-mai, the bomb-throwing murder of Gen Kasem in Thonburi, and others.

Polite and unassuming. Says he is content as the son of a gardener to have come this far. Lives with his mother and father.

Takes work seriously. Comes to work early and leaves late.

One wife and four children, all grown up and working now.

Does not go out on the town at night.

Drives his own car.

Attends social functions occasionally.

Original status: owned a garden behind Sang Hi market in Thoburi.

55 years of age, retires in 1986.

Police Lt Gen Banthoeng Kampanatsaenyakorn

Deputy police chief for Administration. Salary 18,515 baht per month. Graduated from Police Officers School in the 1st class, from military training in the 5th class, in 1947.

Promotions: 2d Lt 1947, deputy SW. in the central investigation unit. Major 1957, Suan. SN. Plephlachai on 21 May. Lt Col 1959, deputy PhKK. Ph. Lopburi Province 21 Oct.; deputy PhKK. 2 PChPh 8 Oct 60. Col, PhKK. Ph. Suratthani Province 27 Apr 62; PhKK. Ph. Chonburi Province 2 Dec 64; same title at Samut Songkhram 23 Dec 65; deputy PhBK. TL. 3 Mar 69. Maj Gen, PhBK. TL. 20 Aug 71; assistant PhBCh. K. 24 Mar 75; deputy PhBCh. region 1 14 Mar 77. Lt Gen, PhBCh region 2 13 Nov 80; deputy chief of police 1 Oct 81.

Obtained police diploma at Scotland Yard and RYPON administrative diploma in England. Graduated from Senior International Police Officers College in Washington, D.C. About to study for the WPO.

Observed police work in America and England.

Member of the legislative assembly when Seni Pramote was chairman.

Joined the original coup group of 75 people in 1947 (at the time of the leadership of Field Marshall Phin Chunhawan and Luang Kan).

Leader of police who joined with soldiers to keep the peace during the events of 1 April 1981.

Decorated with the Order of the White Elephant.

Better at protection than at suppression.

Working with a committee to improve the structure of the police department.

Worked with Nonthaburi police in solving the delicate complexion murders and others.

Goodhearted. Likes his subordinates and bends over backwards to help right an injustice.

By temperament straightforward and open. Able to speak his mind with big men at the national level.

Not punctilious. Values fast work.

Children of his first marriage already graduated from schools abroad. New household appears to be a happy one.

Does not go out on the town at night.

Rides in a chauffeured car.

Always polite to his associates.

Very deferential to elders.

Age 55. Due to retire in 1986.

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CSO: 4207/115

LABOR LEADERS' ALLIANCES REPORTED

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 15 Jun 82 pp 39-43

[Text] There are three broad kinds of labor problems in Thailand: (1) Conflicts between capitalists and workers, (2) conflicts between government and workers, and (3) conflicts among labor leaders themselves.

Capitalists vs. Workers

The problem of conflict between capitalists and workers, or employees is large and fundamental today. The capitalists have dismissed many workers while attacking labor leaders and their unions, claiming that economic problems in the capitalist world have made the layoffs necessary. Meanwhile they have increased the workload, forcing the workers into struggle and resistance, all the more so since their incomes are not enough to keep up with costs of living that increase day by day. Some kinds of big industrial firms have taken advantage of the layoffs to haggle with the government and try to squeeze out tax reductions for themselves. A majority of the factories in such industries, e.g., textiles and beverages, are under the influence of political parties or politicians.

Laying off workers and squeezing the government, they are carrying out a continuing plan of operations. Calling strikes does not originate with the workers, but with the workers' inability to bear oppression. This is not a mouth and stomach problem, it is a political problem, because the workers are being used as political tools.

Government vs. Workers

The main problem between the government and the workers is that the government has no clear labor policy. The government is unable to resolve the many incidents that arise. Its policies to solve these problems are policies that side with the capitalists, not policies that solve the workers' problems. Government officials do not stand neutral between the two sides, but are under the influence of the capitalists. They try to pass laws to injure and do away with labor unions and to prohibit unions in state enterprises. Problems with the labor laws have still not been corrected. Employees are at a great disadvantage. The capitalists can rely on legal loopholes to attack the unions and the labor movement. Social insurance is an issue the government should

consider urgently and should bring about, but the government sits coolly motionless, causing labor leaders to stand up and demand it again and again.

Last 1 May, Phaisan Thawachayanant's group demanded that the government bring out a social insurance law so that workers would have the kind of security that exists in civilized progressive countries.

Of such problems there is no end. There will inevitably be demands, meetings, protest marches, if things are allowed to go on this way.

The two conflicts noted above are not good for the nation nor for the government, nor for the workers either.

Groups of monopoly capitalists who look only to their own immediate interests have not a thought for the losses that fall on the future. The policies and plans of these groups and their parties that squeeze the government and lay off workers are causing already critical labor problems to redouble in severity. This is an alarming thing. It opens up ideal opportunities for leftwing groups that approve of violence and of the Communist Party of Thailand's (CPT's) political line, to carry on and expand their activities more conveniently. They can use points of attack that the capitalists reveal in going after the workers while rapidly expanding their activities in breadth and in depth, by legal and illegal means, with the aim of causing confusion and chaos. The more confusion and chaos they cause, the more they can enlarge their activities. This is a new strategy of the CPT that has been adopted as a main thrust that is bound to be put into action to build its strength in labor circles.

Leader vs. Leader

The conflict between labor leaders is a high-level conflict between the heads of two big labor assemblies: the Thai Employees' Council of Labor Unions under Phaisan Thawachayanand, and the council (of the same name) under Sanan Wongsuti.

Phaisan's council has split into two fiercely contending factions, Phaisan's own faction and the faction of Sawad Lukdod. Their struggle is not confined to labor circles but has now spread beyond them. They leak stories to newspapers attacking one another violently and openly.

The struggle between these two factions appears clearly as a struggle between two ways of thought and two political lines in the labor movement, one for labor unionism and one for forming a labor party. Each side is certain that its line is correct and will be able to solve the workers' problems.

Another group is that of Piyachet Khlaewlad, which formerly took the line of struggling for common interests and called for unity in the labor ranks but later changed its themes so far that many who follow changes on the labor scene now regard it as an important pivot in the conflict among leaders. Even Sanan Wongsuti's council sees the problem this way.

Phaisan's faction has recently lost some of the workers' confidence. It has lost two internal elections, one for judges on the joint labor court and one

for representatives to the Geneva labor meetings. These losses have forced it to regroup to regain its status, and it has proposed a new line of struggle for which it seeks the workers' support. This line has received good response from the unionist faction. The labor federation faction and the left/CPT faction are also giving Phaisan their backing.

The groups who support Phaisan are:

1. The federation of state enterprises, which has more than 10 locals. This group has been an important base for Phaisan all along. It includes the Bangkok Electrical Workers Union, the K.H. (?) union, the Bangkok Waterworks Union, the dockworkers, the telephone workers, et al.
2. The unionist group (K.S.R.[?]), a new group which has less strength than intellectual influence. A research organization, it submits ideas and raises the educational level of all Thai unions. Chalerm Siskhed is its liaison man.
3. The Federated Iron & Metalworkers Unions, with a stronghold in Samutprakan. Pricha Sirimisap is the central figure there.
4. The Federated Thai Textile-workers Union, whose main strength is among the weavers of Rangsit.
5. The Thai Federation of Hotelworkers, with Akorn Saephu as liaison. They support Phaisan to continue as head of the council.

It is noteworthy that nearly all of these five groupings are receiving monetary support from international labor organizations, because each of Phaisan's major supporters has been appointed one of Thailand's representatives to them.

6. The left/CPT groups also give their support to Phaisan because they maintain that the party of the working classes already exists. To set up a labor party now would be to make a mere show of a party that would really walk the capitalist line. Although this group doesn't care very much for Phaisan they have no choice but to support him, because they consider the Sawad/Ahmad faction the more dangerous of the two.

The Sawad/Ahmad group's two victories within the labor council indicate that it is the majority faction in the council. Because Phaisan lacks close relations with the council and the unions, his role has been too much in international relations. This has distanced him from the workers and left the base of his faction weak. As for the Sawad/Ahmad faction, they are closer to the workers and the unions, so all the union leaders support them.

Recently the Sawad side has proposed a clear course of struggle. They have taken the line that only a workers' party can solve the workers' problems, so they have set one up: the Democratic Labor Party. Once they had taken an openly political line they met with opposition from many groups. If an ideological struggle develops within the labor movement, they will get their ideas and information from Prasert Sapsunthorn, a major theorist, who has proposed a theory calling for soldiers' and workers' revolution. His theory holds

that Thailand needs a democratic revolution to become a democracy. According to his analysis, Thai society today is governed by a dictatorship.

The groups which back Sawad/Ahmad are:

1. The state enterprises group has been a major base of strength for this group, clinging to it from the beginning.
2. The Thai Transportation Federation, under Ahmad Khamthetsathong, gives its firm support.
3. A group of unions in private enterprises which Sawad/Ahmad have organized to be a base of strength.

The Sawad/Ahmad faction has an important coordinator in Phanat Thailan, who does legwork, organizing, setting up training and expanding union activities with the help of funding from the American AFFLI [Asian-American Free Labor Institute]. Many workers are trained with these funds because the Sawad/Ahmad group make use of them to expand their work, their organizing and their ways of thinking.

The Sawad Ahmad group has also been able to link up with the military on the ISOC [Internal Security Operations Command] side and get their full support, but this is an external factor pointing to gaps in strength among workers in the council.

Piyachet's faction at first depended on the Phaisan-Sawad split, but it built its strength up steadily. It set its course on a workers' struggle appropriate to the situation that obtained, linking its interests with the strength of all the workers, and at first it supported Sawad and stubbornly opposed the left/CPT group. Later on, however, Piyachet's faction put forward a new line, turning around and backing Phaisan and Ekachai while fiercely attacking Sawad and Ahmad. This sharp reversal caused many groups--even the Phaisan/Ekachai group itself--to feel suspicious of Piyachet's group. Important news for the workers was that the group was made up of people who had not previously been known in labor circles, and Phaisan himself remarked on this point. As for Sawad/Ahmad, they had no problem of attitude toward Piyachet's group, as they had nothing more to do with him.

Piyachet's group considers the Sawad/Ahmad faction the most dangerous at present, more dangerous than the left/CPT. They suspect that Sawad/Ahmad, besides overthrowing Phaisan, are also backing Bunchuay Khlaewkrathok and Aphai Kuldamrong to overthrow Sanan. Once the two leaders are overthrown, Sawad and Ahmad would abolish both their councils and form a single council under their own leadership.

Many of the principals believe that Piyachet's turnaround will do his faction no good, neither now nor in the future. He is the enemy of Sawad/Ahmad, while Phaisan Ekachai do not trust him much and the left/CPT (who are his enemies in any case) even less.

Sanan's council at present has continuous internal conflict. Sanan and the administrators of the council have many disagreements and each side has set up its own faction in their struggle. There are reports that a majority of the governing committee want to kick Sanan out of the council. There is all the more reason for Sanan to set up a faction to protect his position because if he should be dropped from the council he would lose credit overseas. Sanan is senior vice-president of the WCL and has been elected a delegate to the ILO. In fact Sanan will have to go to these meetings without returning to the council (for its endorsement), for the committee has chosen Wichian Siriwichian to go in his place. This is a struggle and a test of strength.

The group that has come out in opposition to Sanan includes Bunchuay Khlaewkra-thok, Aphai Kuldamrong, and Wichian Siriwichian. This group supports Bunchuay to replace Sanan. Next month there will probably be an election and the Sanan-Bunchuay fight will be no less hot than the Phaisan-Sawad fight. Before long a big battle between the two councils will ensue.

Next month there will be elections for new governing committees. There will be rivalries for the presidencies of both labor councils; particularly in Phaisan's council, where there are two views and two lines, each side is preparing its data. So far as there have been weaknesses or failures on either side to date, each will disclose those of the other insofar as it knows of them. This will be a battle for the leadership of the workers--unless it is settled beforehand.

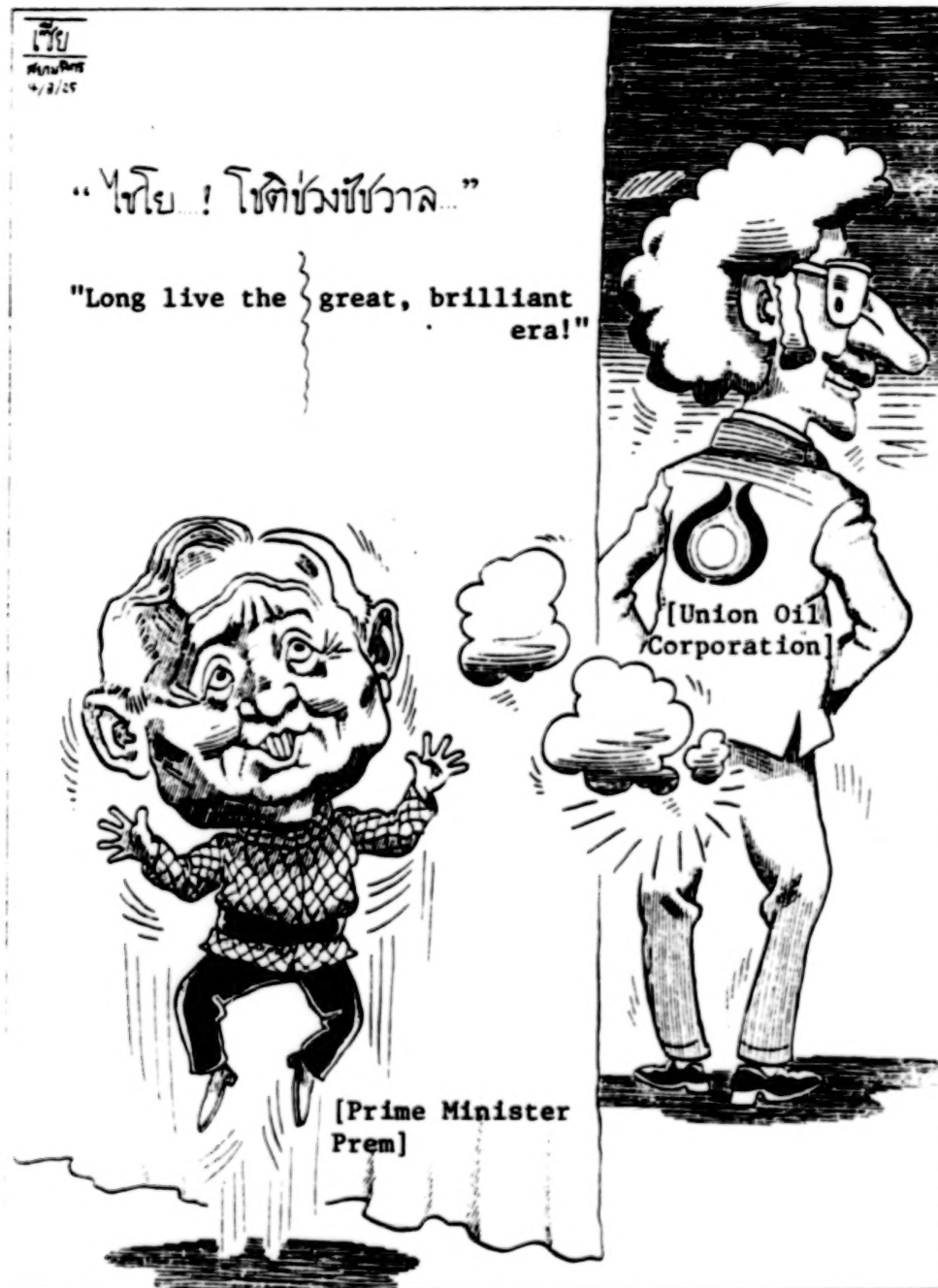
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CARTOON LAMPOONS NATURAL GAS HOPES

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 14 Aug 82 p 10

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